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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Rhode Island Fights Strike War

State Arrests All Communists

Poland Bars League's Control

Russia's Entry Rocks Geneva

Britain Begs, 'Spare the King'

Golf's Youth Topple the Vets

GOV. THEODORE F. GREEN calls the Rhode Island Legislature into extraordinary session to plan emergency protection against textile strike rioting. President Roosevelt says over the telephone he will have federal troops rushed to Providence on request. Governor Green, blaming furious rioting that gets out of police control at Woonsocket and Saylesville and the looting of stores to Communist agitation, sends this order to every chief of police: "Arrest immediately and hold for examination every known Communist." He also asks that 500 World War veterans be mustered in for service. As violence increases in several states the mediation board announces no hope exists for immediate arbitration—Yet in a Republic surely violence isn't the court of last resort.

* * *

¶ Chicago sees the American Constitution pointed to as the best defense against the strike disorders harassing and damaging the nation. As emphasized by state governors in proclamations naming Sept. 17 as Constitution Day, the Constitution is the fundamental guarantor of liberty and protector of justice—And with justice and liberty really respected, the textile strike and its terrors must vanish in a day.

* * *

¶ Geneva sees the League Assembly rocked when Poland declares that until all states protect their minority groups it will refuse any control on this point. Since one of the League's cardinal duties is protection of minorities, Foreign Minister Beck's announcement is a severe blow. Poland is said not to want Russia, about to enter the League, to be in a position to question Polish treatment of the Ukrainian minority. Britain and France are greatly surprised and shocked—They see the League's prestige being seriously jeopardized by a Soviet-Polish issue.

* * *

¶ Russia's whole progress toward a League seat is made precarious by awkward tactics. Although Russia is assured of a two-thirds vote in Assembly and unanimous approval in Council, its sponsors act with great secrecy and arouse bitter antagonism. President de Valera of the Irish Free State denounces whispered conversations behind closed doors. Maxim Litvinoff in the wings refuses the form of invitation extended; Russia may even back away—And Russia's best friends halt and demand first its assurances for religious freedom.

* * *

¶ Britain is distressed over continued introduction of the names of King George and the Prince of Wales in the Washington arms investigation. British public opinion finds it incredible that anyone could believe the royal family capable of intervening on behalf of any particular British arms manufacturer seeking orders. The Prince's South American tour was frankly to help British export trade. But the United States is held to have set a precedent—Herbert Hoover's visit to the Latin countries when he was President-elect is put in the same category.

* * *

¶ Japan follows excitedly more legal steps in unraveling the financial scandal that wrecked former Premier Saito's Cabinet. With Hideo Kuroda, former Under Secretary of Finance, charged with illegal transactions, and Kumakichi Nakajima, former Minister of Commerce, in prison, Chuzo Mitsuchi, former Minister of Railways, is indicted and sent to jail. Mitsuchi is of such exalted rank that the Emperor's sanction had to be obtained before he could be arrested—These graft prosecutions, halting at first, gather vigor from aroused public opinion.

* * *

¶ Premier Mussolini of Italy believes President Roosevelt has not achieved his four fundamental objectives, but that his experiments may succeed. An editorial in Milan's Popolo d'Italia, believed written by Il Duce, says Roosevelt set out to secure reduction of armaments, lowering of tariff barriers, stabilization of currencies, and friendly relations with other nations. But arms and tariffs go up, currencies kite about, nations mistrust each other. However, Il Duce praises Roosevelt's ardor, tenacity and action—And says they may yet make him victorious.

* * *

¶ Brookline Country Club, Massachusetts, sees youth serve itself amazingly with a golf club in the race for the national amateur championship. Francis Ouimet, champion and veteran, is defeated by Bobby Jones of Michigan, aged 18, who loses to C. Bayard Mitchell, a trifle older. Johnny Goodman, open champion of 1933, is put out by Bobby Jacobson of New Jersey, aged 15, while Jesse Guilford, open champ of 1921, falls before Wilson F. Marks, Princeton undergrad. Staid old veterans grow embarrassed—They may yet have to give up the good game as a pastime of childhood.

Legislators Indicted By Federal Jury

Two State Senators and Two Representatives to Face Trial

CWA Fraud Charged

Allegations Cover Forgery of Work Slips in Boston District

Two State Senators, Edward C. Carroll of South Boston and William F. Madden of Jamaica Plain, and two representatives, James J. Kilroy and James W. Hennigan, both of Jamaica Plain, were indicted today by the federal grand jury for "Feloniously and falsely forging a certain writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States."

These men were among those who have come under the investigation in the CWA work slip fraud cases begun last spring by David W. Barry, chief of the New England CWA investigation division.

The present grand jury has been probing the matter since Tuesday. The forgeries used the name of E. L. Hanna, national reëmployment manager of federal civil works. The indictment was as follow: Hennigan, six counts; Kilroy, six counts; Carroll, four counts; Madden, five counts.

United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford stated today that this was only the first phase of an extensive investigation which will be carried on by his department through Assistant United States Attorney John A. Canavan and CWA investigators. These indictments were returned to Federal Judge Hugh D. McLellan.

Metal Workers Call For League to Halt Making of Munitions

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An appeal to metal workers the world over to exercise their power to prevent war was made by Mr. R. Dennison, British delegate to the International Metal Workers' Congress held here recently.

"The view of the majority of labor leaders associated with the steel trade in Britain is that we have greater power than possibly any other trade for exercising effect on statesmen, admirals and generals." Mr. Dennison declared, "I am not agitating for a general strike, which is usually a general nuisance, but an understanding among metal workers of Europe will make statesmen sit up and take notice that we are determined on this question."

Explaining the Tardy S O S

Wide World

George W. Rogers Before Inquiry Board

Chief Radio Operator of Morro Castle Testifies to Lateness in Sending Out Signal for Help.

Cleveland Captain Charged With Delay in Rescue Work; Communists in Liner's Crew

First and Third Officers Charge Captain With Failure to Speedily Lower Lifeboats and Express Desire No Longer to Serve Under Him

HAVANA, Sept. 13 (AP)—Capt. Oscar Hernandez, chief of the Havana port police, said today he had learned that the majority of the "Latin" members of the crew on the ill-fated liner Morro Castle were Communists.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The first and third officers of the liner President Cleveland today told a board of inquiry investigating the Morro Castle disaster that they no longer wished to serve with Capt. Robert E. Carey, master of the President Cleveland, because, they charged, Captain Carey delayed in sending lifeboats to aid the burning Morro Castle.

The third officer, Mr. Harold Peterson, of San Mateo, Calif., told the board he already had asked that he be relieved of his berth under Captain Carey.

"Even if you believe the captain's only fault was an error of judgment," Mr. Peterson was asked.

"There should have been no error of judgment," he replied.

No Longer Any Respect

Mr. Peterson said he believed more lives could have been saved from the Morro Castle if the President Cleveland's lifeboats had put out sooner.

The first officer, Mr. James H. Henderson, told the board he no longer had "any respect for the master" because of his failure to get lifeboats launched faster. He said he would ask to be relieved of his command if Captain Carey was not removed.

Meanwhile, Mr. George Alagna, second radio operator of the Morro Castle, who is being held as a material witness, was questioned again before a Federal Grand Jury investigating the disaster.

Mr. George W. Rogers, chief radio operator, and Charles Maki, third radio operator, of the ill-fated ship, also were expected to be witnesses before the Grand Jury today.

Captain Carey Summoned

It was announced at the Federal Attorney's office that Captain Carey had been served with a subpœna for a grand jury appearance.

Another witness examined before the jury was Mr. Ellis Beaumont, a wiper on the Morro Castle, and during his examination Mr. Adrian J. O'Kane, an attorney for the Ward Line, operator of the wrecked ship, addressed members of the crew who were awaiting call before the jury.

Mr. Joseph Prendergast, assistant United States Attorney, advised the waiting witnesses: "This man is not your lawyer; he is an attorney for the Ward Line."

"I want to tell these men that anything they say that may incriminate them can be used against them," O'Kane told Prendergast.

Mr. O'Kane, with two other attorneys for the Ward Company, is under subpœna to go before the jury.

It was the fourth day of the investigation directed by Mr. Dickerson N. Hoover, assistant director of the Bureau of Navigation, in an effort to determine whether licenses of any surviving officers of the ship should be canceled.

Sitting with Mr. Hoover on the inquiry board are Steamboat Inspectors Karl C. Nielsen, James Smith and John L. Crone.

Captain Carey, ruddy-faced and husky, told of heading the Presi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Governors Call For Wider Study Of Constitution

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Greater study of the American Constitution as a defense against disorder, as a protector of justice and a guarantor of liberty is urged in proclamations of Governors of various states setting aside Monday, Sept. 17, as Constitution Day.

Copies of the proclamations are coming into the headquarters of the Constitution Educational Association here along with demands for thousands of copies of the official bulletin published by the organization, according to Mrs. Harry Atwood executive secretary.

The association, which was founded by the late Mr. Atwood, a noted authority on the Constitution, has supplied more educational material on it this year than in any previous year since its founding, it was said.

West Virginia's Governor, Mr. H. G. Kump, emphasizes a need for continuing faith by the people in the sound fundamentals of the founders of the United States as set forth in the Constitution in this time of adversity. Mr. F. H. Cooney Governor of Montana, calls Constitution Day the anniversary of the "most momentous event in history, an event productive of so much progress and happiness in our life as a people."

The bulletin of the Constitutional Educational Association, which has been distributed to all parts of the United States, stresses the Constitution as "our protection."

Plans of many patriotic organizations, including the American Legion, D. A. R., S. A. R., Rotary clubs, Kiwanis clubs, schools and other institutions have been reported to the association for celebrations of one kind or another on Constitution Day.

Gigantic Sums Record Profits Brought by War

Du Pont Company Assets Go Up in Leaps and Bounds From 1910

Staggering Figures

Firm Said to Have Paid Out $17,000,000 in Commissions in War Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — The millions of dollars' profit which the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company of Wilmington, Del., made from their war-time manufacture of explosives, has played a considerable part in building up their present enormous concern, the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee inquiry revealed today.

Staggering figures on increases in the du Pont Company's assets during and after the war were put into the record with three du Pont brothers and a cousin on the stand. From $81,000,000 in 1910, the du Pont assets grew to $351,000,000 in 1927. During the first year of the World War, between 1914 and 1915, their capital jumped from $83,000,000 to $258,000,000.

During the war years, $17,000,0000 were paid by the du Pont firm in commissions.

$60,000,000 Left

Mr. Lammot du Pont insisted that only $60,000,000 was left of the war profits on Jan. 1, 1919, and that most of the new companies established by the du Ponts after the war had been paid for not from their war profits, but by the sale of common stock. About three-fourths of the du Ponts' investments in other companies were made during or after the World War, it was disclosed.

Evidence that the du Pont Company and the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of London, have entered into an agreement which reserves Europe and South America for du Pont sales and Asia for the I. C. I. business was given the committee. This division of territory follows along the lines of that disclosed previously as having been arranged between American and British submarine and gun companies.

The du Pont-Imperial Chemical agreement was made in October, 1932, and provided for payment of commissions between the two firms for business obtained in their territories.

Government Shielded

Officials of the company shielded the Government's war plans from prying eyes of the public by placing upon some of their correspondence a special stamp, said to have been authorized last month by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, then Acting Secretary of War, at the time that Senate munitions inves-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Army Ready for Rhode Island; All Communists Ordered Held; Legislature in Extra Session

Violence in Textile Strike Area Prompts Appeal to Roosevelt After Widespread Rioting

Strikers Get Arms in Raid on Store As Tension Tightens in Labor Fight

Green Asks Legislature for $200,000 and Power to Enlist 'Army' of War Veterans for Emergency

President Roosevelt, the War Department and federal troops became the principal actors in the present textile strike that swirls with unabated fury around the small vortex of Rhode Island.

President Roosevelt announced that 2000 federal troops stood ready to march into Rhode Island. The State Legislature was convoked in a tense, emergency session. Arrest of all Communists was ordered in Rhode Island. Mr. Francis J. Gorman, national strike leader, ordered strikers to refrain from further violence.

These dynamic developments in the strike situation are rooted in a night of violence, looting, and casualties, which left the State exhausted and deficient in military protection.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island today called the President on the telephone and announced the plight of that littlest state in the Union, which nevertheless is looming largest, in the present strike picture.

President Roosevelt immediately communicated with Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, who was in Boston this morning, on a scheduled visit to the United States Army Base. Decision as to whether or not federal troops will be moved into Rhode Island, was deferred until after the extraordinary session of the Rhode Island Legislature, convoked this morning by the Governor, to devise means of meeting the present crisis.

The Rhode Island Legislature heard Governor Green assert that the State confronts a Communistic uprising and that legislation must be passed to authorize the calling of federal troops into the stormy mill areas. He also asked for $200,000 with which to enroll 1000 World War veterans as a special police force.

As the Legislature deliberated, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, drew up plans for the dispatch of federal troops into Rhode Island. The strike canvas took on darker hues as violence swept the North and hosiery workers joined the strikers in the South, where many textile mills were reopening in the shelter of fixed bayonets.

Formal Request Awaited

President Roosevelt in his telephone conversation with Governor Green is said to have made it clear that he would order federal troops made ready for immediate dispatch upon receipt of a formal request from Rhode Island.

Following his conversation with the President, Secretary Dern said:

"The President and I are opposed to the use of federal troops as strike breakers but apparently this situation is not a strike situation. Apparently it is a mob out of hand. I await the President's orders. Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner will command the troops if any are ordered out."

The chaotic situation, which no longer resembles disciplined labor militancy, has apparently caused the keenest anxiety on the part of the strike leaders, who appear to have unleashed a veritable Frankenstein, who defies control even by his authors. Mr. Francis J. Gorman, national strike leader, has issued the order for the strikers to refrain from further violence. This statement, actuated to all appearances by the threatened intervention of federal troops, followed an interview between Mr. Gorman and Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The strike committee of the United Textile Workers of America went into hurried consultation at noon and promised an announcement tonight. Imminence of federal action has occasioned consternation among the strike leaders, for they see danger of tighter check reins on all labor's activities as a possible consequence.

Developments swirled with kaleidoscopic swiftness before the New England public today. Violence in Woonsocket, Saylesville and Central Falls last night reached dimensions that led national guardsmen to characterize the situation as "out of control."

Union leaders revealed today that they will dodge responsibility for most of the strike violence. This became evident with the charge from union headquarters in Pawtucket that "flying squadrons" of Communists had been imported from Boston, New York, and Lawrence into Blackstone Valley to foment trouble.

Failure of the President's three-man mediation board to elicit an agreement from the manufacturers that they would arbitrate the dispute resulted in a stalemate of negotiations and provided a dark backdrop against which khaki-clad guardsmen move today.

The situation was still further complicated by communistic activities, which resulted in a blanket order by Governor Green to arrest every Communist in Rhode Island. The order read:

"Arrest immediately and hold for examination every known Communist for possible connection with riots and disorders in the state."

The Saylesville Finishing Company in Saylesville, R. I., announced, according to the Associated Press, that it would close down at 5 p. m.

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Asks Help

Blackstone Studios, N.Y.

Gov. Theodore F. Green

Of Rhode Island

U. S. Troops Ready For Formal Call, Roosevelt Says

Request From Rhode Island Legislature Declared Necessary

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt was ready today to send federal troops into Rhode Island if the need arises, but an official White House statement said none has been requested so far.

The official statement said:

"The President is in complete and constant touch with the Rhode Island situation. It is, of course, hoped that disorders caused by irresponsible and disorderly individuals will terminate before nightfall.

"No orders have been issued for federal troops to go to Woonsocket or elsewhere."

The fact that newspaper men were advised to stand by was taken to mean that Mr. Roosevelt was prepared to order troops to Woonsocket and Saylesville, the centers of disorder, if the State formally requested it.

It was pointed out that such a request would have to come from the State Legislature if at all, because under the law Governor Green could not ask for troops while the Legislature is in session.

Poles Protest League Control Of Minorities

Uniformity of Regulation Among Great Powers Found Lacking

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 13—Col. Joseph Beck of Poland in the League Assembly this morning refused all collaboration with international organizations in the application of minorities' treaties unless and until the system was generalized. This remarkable declaration was unexpected and fell like a bombshell.

Colonel Beck was careful to explain that the Polish Government was not opposed to the interests of the minorities. Fundamental laws of Poland assure equality of treatment for those of different races, languages and religions. But he announced that since others were not submitted to international control Poland regarded this matter as a domestic concern.

Asks Uniformity

Colonel Beck recalled that since 1922 universalization of minorities' guarantees was proposed, Poland had never ceased to press for uniformity. Last year there was widespread opposition owing to fear of nations to have their affairs examined by the League. At present there is incoherence, no definite system and political paradoxes. The equality of members of the League is ignored. Minorities have not been helped, but mischievous propaganda has been encouraged. There must be a convention which applies to all. There must be an international conference to frame such a convention.

Whether there will be a general convention is doubtful. That Poland in the meantime denounces the interference of the League in minority matters is certain. It is apprehended that this may throw into question a most important branch of League work.

Affects Millions

The Polish decision to repudiate international control of application of minorities treaties will, if adopted by others, affect 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 people. Yet there is considerable sympathy with the Polish contention that the present system is invidious. Were France, England, Italy and Russia to declare themselves bound to observe minority rights and permit the League to act as judge of such observation, Poland would have no case. But when others are free it is irksome to be placed under exceptional régime among nations. Moreover trivial complaints have constantly been brought before the League and abusive advantage has been taken by minorities.

Still it is regarded as a grave event that in the Assembly, one nation can tear up its signed obligations.

De Valera's Criticism

Politicians who favor devious ways are infuriated and delegates who believe the League should act straightforwardly and publicly are delighted with the speech of Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, wherein he gave expression to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Gliding Booms in Germany, With 120 Going Up in a Day To Establish World Records

Real Bird-Man

© Keystone

G. E. Collins

Holds British Record of 95 Miles Distance and German Record of 7000 Feet High—in a Glider

George Collins Tells How to Reach Height of 7000 Feet

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Public interest in the art of gliding has received a great fillip in Germany from the Fifteenth Gliding Competition, which has been taking place in the mountainous district of the Rhön this summer.

This particular district, situated in the heart of Germany, with woodless hills and sudden winds—the latter so important for gliding—has proved to be the best place for gliding flights or experimental work of this nature. The competition just held, which lasted about two weeks, has proved particularly successful and spells a promising future for the art of gliding in Germany.

It was only 14 years ago that gliding competitions were first held in Germany. In that year, the German Gliders Association, hoping to stimulate amateur gliding, issued an appeal to all those who were interested in flying. Their appeal was especially made to German youths who were asked to take up gliding, which had been started before the war.

In those early post war days it was decided to hold the first competition on the Wasserkuppe ("the water peak"), the highest peak in the Rhön Mountains.

Great Difference

The results achieved in those early competitive flights, when compared with the achievements of today, show very clearly the great strides which have been made in gliding. In 1920 flights of 95 and 109 meters received much attention, while the victor in this year's competition actually succeeded in flying a distance of 1830 meters.

Since those early days gliding has steadily improved in Germany until this country is really in the forefront of the gliding countries.

Indeed, the fact that many foreigners including Mr. Martin Schempp, the well-known American glider, came here specially to take part in the recent Gliding Competi-

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Ohio Joins the Labor Law Pact

Education Adds Government

Safer Safety Islands Are Saved

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Government

Industrial Compact Spreads

Today Senator Henry Parkman Jr. smiled down from his six-foot-six on State House reporters, delighted to report that Ohio had agreed to join a movement started in New England for uniform legislation in the industrial states relative to labor and industry.

Mr. Parkman heads the special commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industry seeking uniform labor legislation in the industrial states. Starting in Massachusetts, the movement has spread to Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York and today Ohio.

So effective has Mr. Parkman's work been in this constructive move that his loss of the Boston mayoralty contest last year had often been quoted as a blessing, saving him for a work extending into many more lives than the mayoralty would have meant.

With the NRA focusing attention on further labor control and showing the value of uniformity in that control, the compact has been backed by members of both parties, by labor and industry alike.

The law passed by the 1932 Legislature provided for contact only between the northeast state near the Atlantic border. This year the commission's activities were enlarged to allow participation by any state in the country. Thus the Massachusetts commission invited Ohio to join the movement. Wisconsin is also interested, its doparment of labor writing to the Massachusetts commission that in so far as possible it will participate.

Education

Hopeful Course

Something new was in the air in Boston's high schools today, a sign that the activities of the times have infiltrated even into educational circles where courses of one year usually are much like the courses of preceding years. A new course was starting, a course in government.

No abstract study is this new work. Concrete examples of government, using the Massachusetts state and Boston city governments, will feature the teaching. Government officials will speak during the course bringing the vitality of current happenings to the students. Governor Ely, Mayor Mansfield and all former mayors living near here will participate.

Better citizens and a field of youngsters who will make government a career rather than become politicians in the ordinary sense of the word is the fruitage expected.

Cambridge

Safe Safety Islands

Cambridge's Massachusetts Avenue traffic islands long were in the news because they were wrecked continually. Up until last spring 310

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Turnesa Advances In National Amateur

The sixth round of the United States amateur golf championship tournament is being played this afternoon on the links of the Country Club, Clyde Park, Brookline, with eight of the original entrants still in the race for the title surrendered yesterday by George T. Dunlap Jr. The fifth round was played this morning with all of the favorites coming safely through.

Perhaps the two most notable matches were the ones in which Eddie Driggs, former Princeton varsity football player, eliminated the last of the foreign players by defeating T. A. Torrance of the Royal & Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews, Scotland, 2 up, and Willie Turnesa, the man who eliminated the champion yesterday, defeated Charles R. Yates, intercollegiate champion, 5 and 3.

Further details will be found on the Sport Page.

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Things Present

An interesting sketch of W. S. Gilbert, who Mr. Orcutt says was the quickest of men in repartee, constitutes today's installment in "Celebrities Off Parade," on the Editorial Page.

"African Penthouses," on the Home Forum Page, gives us an intimate glimpse into primitive architecture on the "dark continent."

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears every Thursday on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, a layout of tree pictures submitted by members of the Monitor Camera Club, and more Vocations.

Blue Eagle Stalled in Georgia

Taxes Barred in Housing Loans

Tugwell on Voluntary Vacation

Administration Has No Intention of Shelving Its Chief Brain Truster, Wallace Says—Brewers Help Democrats; Arms Makers the G. O. P.

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—If a private employer violates a NRA code by paying less than the code rate of wages he may find his Blue Eagle taken away or he may even be fined and thrown into jail. But if the violator is one of the sovereign states of the Union, what can the Federal Government do about it?

This is the question presented in a memorandum that is reported to have gone from Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, to President Roosevelt in regard to labor conditions on highway construction work in Georgia.

Other topics of conversation in the national capital—when the conversationalists weren't talking about the four-inch deluge of rain that descended on the city yesterday afternoon and continued its drizzle today—included speculation as to whether Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture and No. 1 brain truster is being sent to Europe in order to let the country forget him, a shrug of the shoulders over the showing that brewers have contributed liberally to the Democratic campaign funds, a knitting of the brows over technicalities in the housing program, a bit of wonderment at what the munitions inquiry would turn up next, and a note of serious concern at the apparent preparations to call out federal troops in the textile strike situation in New England.

* * *

Housing and Taxes: A daily barrage of questions about the better housing program received at Housing Administration headquarters every day show taxes to be one of the chief difficulties of the inquirers. The most frequent question asked is whether a part of a modernization loan may be used to pay taxes. The answer is definitely, "No." Every dollar of every modernization loan must go directly for payment of repairs, alterations and improvements of real property.

Another frequent question is whether property owners, delinquent in their taxes, are eligible for modernization loans. This matter is left entirely to the discretion of the bank or other leading institutions, with the one proviso that no part of the loan itself must be used to pay these taxes.

Some persons have interpreted the rule against loans on "movable" property as hindering their desire to move their houses, but housing officials tell them that they are allowed to use their loan for this purpose if they desire.

Several recent letters asked about sound equipment for theaters and churches. The answer is that wiring for sound equipment is eligible but that actual sound machinery is not. Oil burners, gas burners, air conditioning equipment, kitchen ranges and similar equipment are eligible when built in.

In many cases, it is pointed out, the only way to get a final answer is to apply for a modernization loan and let the lending institution decide. Lending institutions are authorized to make the loan at their discretion, within the liberal regulations made by the FHA, and are never under the least compulsion to make a loan against their judgment.

* * *

Grateful Brewers: Names that appear on the billboards and the beer trucks of hundreds of American cities appeared on the quarterly list of contributions to the campaign funds of the Democratic National Committee filed yesterday with South Trimble, clerk of the House of Representatives. Brewers have expressed in tangible way their thanks to the party that brought back legalized beer.

At the same time the report of the Republican headquarters showed among others the names of Irenée and Lammot du Pont, munitions makers and industrialists, as substantial givers to the G. O. P. war chest. This presence of the du Pont brothers—who six years ago were supposed to be friendly to the Democratic Party when their associate, John J. Raskob, was its national chairman—was taken to signify their preference now for Republicanism as a safeguard to private property. The contribution of Irenée du Pont was $8000 and that of his brother $5000 in a total of $105,078 of Republican receipts between June 1 and Sept. 1.

Among the Democratic receipts which aggregated $121,088, were gifts of $4000 from Fred Pabst, $2500 from Adolph Bremer, and of $1000 or more from such other well-advertised brewing company names as Col. Jacob Ruppert, George E. Ruppert, R. J. Schaefer, C. W. Fiegenspan, William L. Gotez, George F. Trommer, William Piel and A. Griesedieck.

* * *

Brain Truster No. 1: The high-ups in the New Deal are busy denying that Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, now on the seas bound for Europe, is being shelved by the Administration.

Following President Roosevelt's declaration at Hyde Park that intimations that his No. 1 brain truster is taking a forced vacation were entirely wrong, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, explained the situation.

Dr. Tugwell, he said, had talked some time ago about taking a trip to Europe to attend the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, but had decided that the daily expenses allowed him by the Government were too small.

But, according to Mr. Wallace, Dr. H. C. Taylor, this country's representative at the institute, was particularly desirous to have Dr. Tugwell attend and petitioned and pleaded with him to come. "He felt Rex with his inimitable manner would be a great contribution to the convention," the Secretary explained.

So Dr. Tugwell decided to make the sacrifice, accepting the modest sum that the Government would contribute to his trip and paying the rest himself. That, according to Mr. Wallace, is all there is to the story.

Welsh Nationality Is Cruise Password

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

THERE were 102 Joneses, 68 Williamses, 53 Thomases and 44 Davieses on board the liner Orduna, which sailed from here recently on a Welsh League of Youth cruise to Brittany, Spain, Portugal and north Africa, with a passenger list and crew comprised entirely of Welshmen.

Welsh, it was said, would be the only language spoken by the 600 passengers during the voyage, while an Eisteddfod—a grand musical festival of the type so popular in Wales—at sea was being organized.

Greece to Join Nations In Universal Animal Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The movement for the Protection of Animals in Greece is being extended by the founding of new branches in the provinces. Progress is being made in schools with instruction on kindness to animals.

The Society for the Protection of Animals is under the presidency of Mr Lucas K. Roufos, former Foreign Minister. Greece is planning to join other nations in marking Oct. 4 as "The Universal Day for Animals." Special efforts are to be made all over the country toward bettering living conditions for animals.

Gigantic Sums Record Profits Brought by War

(Continued from Page 1)

tigators began their search of the du Pont files.

Major K. K. V. Casey, director of sales for the Smokeless Power Company, a du Pont subsidiary, testified that he had received instructions from General MacArthur, in a letter dated Aug. 8, 1934, to safeguard all data that related to the War Department's procurement plan for war preparation.

"To be on the same side," Major Casey told the committee, he put the "poison label" on "any communication that might come into that category." With the interpretation left to him, he said, he thought it best to protect any letters that might lead to discussion of war plans.

"The first thing you know we'd be over the border to warfare," he explained.

Mr. Stephen Raushenbush, chief investigator for the committee, said Col. Homer H. Slaughter, of the Army Intelligence Division, had denied to him that any such stamp had been authorized by the War Department and not to his knowledge by the Navy.

The memorandum on which Mr. Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the committee, found the stamp, merely stated that a large proportion of the war materials under the plan had been allocated to the du Pont firm. The chairman expressed the opinion that the letter contained "Nothing that could embarrass the Government."

Mexico Denies Charges; Official Protest Likely

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 13 (By U. P.)—Allegations of graft in Mexican dealings in airplanes, made in the United States Senate munitions investigation were met with indignant denials here yesterday.

Charges brought out the names of President Abelardo Rodriguez, Gen. Juan F. Azacarate, former chief of staff, and Col. Rodriguez Familiar, friend of President Rodriguez.

President Rodriguez, at Cuernavaca, instructed his private secretary, Francisco Javier Gaxiola, to issue the following statement:

"Firstly, the only purchase of airplanes in the United States from the Douglass company was in 1929, when President Rodriguez was governor of the northern district of California. At the same time, similar operations were made by General Plutarco Elias Calles, minister of war and marine, who used the technical services of Azacarate. All purchases were absolutely legal.

"Secondly, Azacarate's factory used the Corsair airplane patents with the permission of the proprietary company, and paying the required royalties.

"Thirdly, the Mexican Government has not purchased any war planes since 1929, and regarding arms, ammunition and other supplies no purchases have been made abroad because the ordnance department has been able to fulfill army requirements.

"Fourthly, under the above conditions, it is absurd and inconceivable that a attempt should be made to mix the name of the President of the republic and other officials in the investigation which the United States Senate is carrying on. Whatever declarations are made before the committee, the reputation of the said persons are not affected. They have no interest in the matter."

Observers believed Mexico would officially protest to Washington over the incident. The foreign office reserved comment, but it was learned that Foreign Minister José M. Puig Casurane was carefully studying the matter. Except for the semi-official El Nacional which handled the story without editorial comment, Mexico City newspapers expressed their indignation.

Chilean Government Calls Charges 'Absurd'

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 13 (By U. P.)—The present Chilean Government has had no dealings to purchase aviation material from the Curtiss-Wright Company, it was stated officially yesterday.

The defense ministry issued the statement on behalf of President Arturo Alessandri following Washington reports implicating Air Commander Marcial Arredondo as a "go-between" the company and this Government.

Charges that Arredondo acted as an intermediary were branded absurd. President Alessandri is chief of all the armed forces and these are handled directly through the defense ministry. Arredondo conducted neither direct nor indirect negotiations between the company and the Government, it was declared.

Last February, the company sent a catalog to Señor Arredondo, with the request he hand it to the finance and defense ministries, but he returned it, saying he was not the proper person to do this.

Argentina Awaits Report

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13 (By U. P.)—Argentina yesterday awaited the report of its own arms investigation of 456 contracts involving 120,000,000 pesos. A senate committee inquiry has been carried on since May, 1932, and was believed ready to report its findings.

A minority report, headed by Senator Mario Bravo, who first denounced irregularities, was expected to denounce intervention of third persons, but the majority report, despite some irregularities discovered, was understood to recommend quashing the whole investigation.

Hawaiians Turning To Books for Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

READING habits in this city are undergoing a marked change.

Books on engines, radio, navigation, electricity and kindred subjects are seldom available when first sought, while volumes on carpentry, electroplating, house painting and boat building require a waiting list.

But at the same time books on philosophy are also popular. Social science volumes enjoyed a 12 per cent increase in circulation during the last 12 months.

Straight fiction has not gained similarly in popularity.

The library served 347,542 adult and 188,561 juvenile readers in the last 12 months, a gain of 26 per cent over the previous similar period.

Escape Plot Blocked At Charlestown Prison

Smoke poured out of a wing of the Charlstown State Prison today. Among the spectators that viewed it were 350 Boston policemen.

They didn't "just happen" to be there. Warden James L. Hogsett had uncovered a plot for the escape of prisoners to take place at 2 p. m., wanted to be sure that if they got outside the walls they would still be prisoners.

Ready for any emergency, the sign of smoke found guards alert, and the fire department soon outside augmenting the police. Deputy Chief Philip Tague soon had the fire out, examined it and said, "That fire was set."

The planned break was the scheme of 75 long term prisoners, stated the warden, all quartered in one section of the prison. After the plot was discovered they were taken from their cells and put under heavy guard.

Visitor Rewarded

The ten millionth visitor to the world's fair received a score of prizes.

Six-Hour Hike by Moonlight Reveals World's Fair Asleep

Prairie Club Walkers Find Chicago Midnight-to-Sun-Up 'Stroll' Met Strenuous and Interesting Requirements of Organization

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Hiking the entire length of the Chicago World's Fair between midnight and daybreak, the Prairie Club of Chicago has written another episode in its 26 years of walking for pleasure.

Some 250 sturdy hikers struck out from a south entrance of the fair on a bright moonlight night recently and when they gathered on the planetarium island to watch the sunrise they had many good miles behind them and were ready for a hearty breakfast.

Ordinary strolls do not interest Prairie Club hikers. Walks to be worthwhile to them must be both strenuous and interesting. This one, planned by Miss Emma Doeserich, a club veteran, appealed to the members because it gave them six hours of foot work on the lake front, as well as glimpses of the exposition in its hours of rest.

The idea was to see the fair in unusual aspects. Everybody had seen it brilliantly illumined; to see it in repose in the dim moonlight was novel and delightful, said Miss Doeserich. When the club members hiked down the General Motors Pier, lights were turned on for them, but they thought they preferred it without illumination, much as they appreciated the courtesy.

In the Ford Gardens, the hikers rested for a few minutes in the symphony orchestra seats and had a sing of their own with their own song-leader in the orchestra shell.

Continuing their hike along the lake shore of the exposition, they stopped now and then to study effects of the moonlight on the buildings, across the lagoon. Service carts of the exposition rumbled by, removing rubbish accumulated during the day, but this did not disturb the hikers. They lingered a while in the lagoon theater to take in the beauty of Venus and Saturn shining brilliantly above the water.

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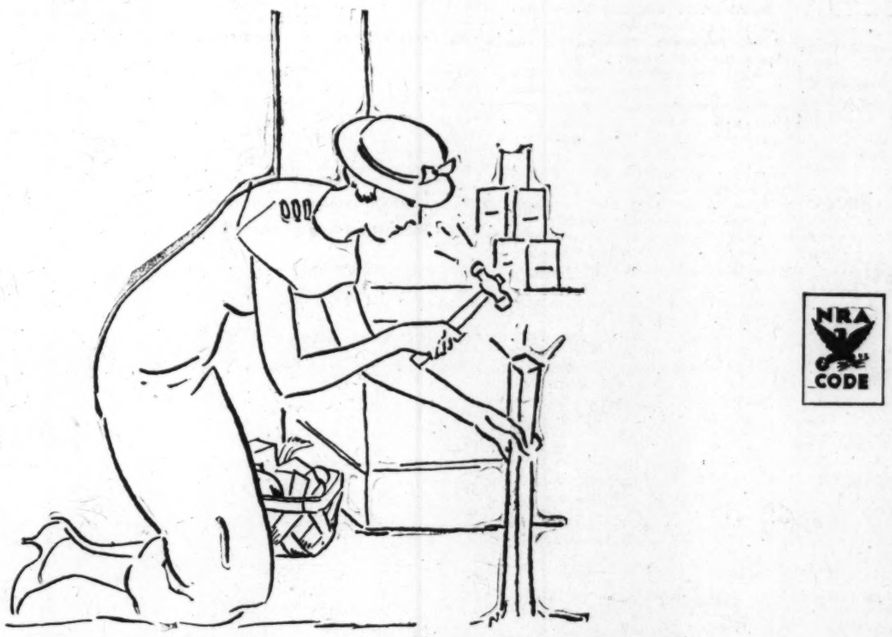

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Sundays during September, round trip tickets between all Boston and Maine stations are reduced to half price, or less. No matter where you want to go on the B and M, you save at least half the regular round trip fare.
New England scenery is at its best in September. Take advantage of these low fares—the lowest ever offered. Plan your trip now.
The reduced fare tickets are good going and returning same Sunday in coaches only. See your Boston and Maine agent today. He will gladly help plan your trip.

BOSTON AND MAINE

Cleveland Captain Charged With Delay in Rescue Work; Communists in Liner's Crew

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Cleveland toward the blazing Morro Castle after receiving a wireless message from a land station.

The message came at 4:50 a. m. (E. S. T.) and the President Cleveland reached the Morro Castle at 6:20 a. m., Captain Carey testified.

His ship did not receive the Morro Castle's S O S, Captain Carey said.

"We lowered two lifeboats to pick up people from the water," he went on.

The shipmaster said he passed the Morro Castle and pulled up a half-mile to the lee of the burning ship.

"Was that as close as you could get, Captain?" asked Captain Nielsen.

"That's a slow acting boat, Captain," answered Captain Carey.

Captain Carey was asked if his boats were lowered as soon as possible.

"Soon As We Could"

"We got them out as soon as we could," he answered.

"Was there any trouble in getting the boats down?"

"None, whatsoever."

"You lowered the two boats only?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many people did your boat pick up?"

"We didn't pick up any."

Captain Carey said his men reported seeing no one to rescue. He said that it required between 6:20 to 7:08 to lower the two life-boats.

Captain Carey testified he saw no one jump from the Morro Castle.

"The City of Savannah was on the scene and the Monarch of Bermuda was steaming in as we reached the Morro Castle," he said.

"Both vessels were closer to the Morro Castle than we were. The Monarch was between us and the Morro Castle.

"We did everything humanly possible, but we got there too late."

Captain Carey was then excused, but was asked to remain within call until members of his crew had testified.

Next called was Mr. James R. Henderson, first officer of the President Cleveland.

He said he was called about 5:30 (E. S. T.) to be informed of the Morro Castle fire. He went at once to the bridge with Captain Carey, and suggested to the captain they get the boats ready. His crew was already on deck.

"Did the captain order you to clear the boats away?"

"No, sir. I suggested they be cleared away."

"How close did you come to the Morro Castle when you came in?"

"It seemed about three-quarters of a mile."

Hanging From Stern

Mr. Henderson said he saw persons hanging from the stern of the Morro Castle and the crew on the foredeck.

He said the boats were lowered and cleared at 7:08.

"Why weren't they lowered sooner?" demanded Captain Neilsen.

"I didn't lower away until the captain ordered me."

"Do you mean to say you stood there from 6:20 to 7:08 beside that big wreck without doing anything"

"I was waiting orders, sir."

Mr. Henderson said when he put out the motor emergency boat, the motor failed and the men had to row it. The wind blew them so they could not get under counter of the Morro Castle.

Mr. Henderson said he thought there was "too much delay" in getting the lifeboats away.

"We got to do something!" he quoted another officer of the President Cleveland as saying.

"And you did nothing?"

"I stood by for orders."

"Have you asked to be released from the President Cleveland and assigned to any other ship?"

"No, sir, not as yet."

"Do you expect to?"

"That depends on developments."

"What do you mean by that?"

"If he—(And he explained he referred to Captain Carey) is not taken off that vessel, I'll ask to be relieved.

"I have no longer any respect for the master," Mr. Henderson said.

"Do you think it was an error of judgment?"

"Well yes, sir."

"And even if it was an error of judgment, you no longer wish to serve with him?"

"I no longer wish to serve with him."

Mr. Henderson, a square-jawed young man, emphasized there was no delay in getting the boats lowered once the order was given.

He said the City of Savannah and Andrea F. Luckenbach were there ahead of him.

"Have you a master's license?" sternly asked Mr. Hoover.

"Yes, sir."

The next witness was Mr. Harold Peterson, of San Mateo, Calif., third officer of the President Cleveland.

He said the first officer (Henderson) seemed "quite excited" as he talked with Captain Carey on the bridge as the ship was going to the assistance of the Morro Castle.

"Were any gestures employed?"

"No"—hesitating—"No, sir."

"Do you look on the captain as a competent master?" Mr. Hoover asked.

The witness hesitated so long Mr. Hoover asked, "Why do you hesitate?"

"Well, I think he was incompetent in the light of what just happened."

Discussed Conduct

Asked if he and the other deck officers had discussed the conduct of the President Cleveland in the emergency, Mr. Peterson answered:

"We've thought of nothing else for the last four days," adding that he believed more lives could have been saved if the Cleveland's lifeboats had been put out sooner.

Mr. Peterson disclosed he had asked to be relieved of his berth under Captain Carey.

"Even if you believe the captain's only fault was an error of judgment?"

"There should have been no error of judgment," he replied.

"That's want I wanted to know," answered Mr. Hoover.

The testimony of the two officers produced a sensation in the hearing room.

The board members, themselves seafarers, handled the witness with all the manner of bridge officers.

Mr. Thorpe Aschoff of Flushing, Long Island, a Morro Castle passenger, succeeded the President Cleveland's officer.

Heard No Signals

He said he heard no signals to warn passengers to go to their boat stations.

He jumped overboard with his wife after giving his life preserver away, and was later picked up and rescued. No one ever attempted to awaken him, he said, the commotion and excitement rousing him.

Mr. Paul Arnett of Brooklyn, another passenger on the Morro Castle, followed him to the stand. He said he turned in a fire alarm on a wall box before 3 a. m., (E. S. T.) and later was taken off on a life boat.

Both Mr. Aschoff and Mr. Arnett testified to "considerable drinking" on board that night. Mr. Arnett said the crew was sober, however. He went off in one of the first boats.

Not Very Orderly

"How were things in the boat—orderly?"

"Not very," Mr. Arnett replied.

"The sailors didn't seem to know much about handling the boat."

The next witness was Lena Schwarz, a stewardess on the Morro Castle. The fire alarm awakened her, she testified.

"It was ringing in my room."

"I put my kimona on, ran to the purser's office, then went back to my room for more clothes."

She told of getting passengers to hold hands so she could lead them.

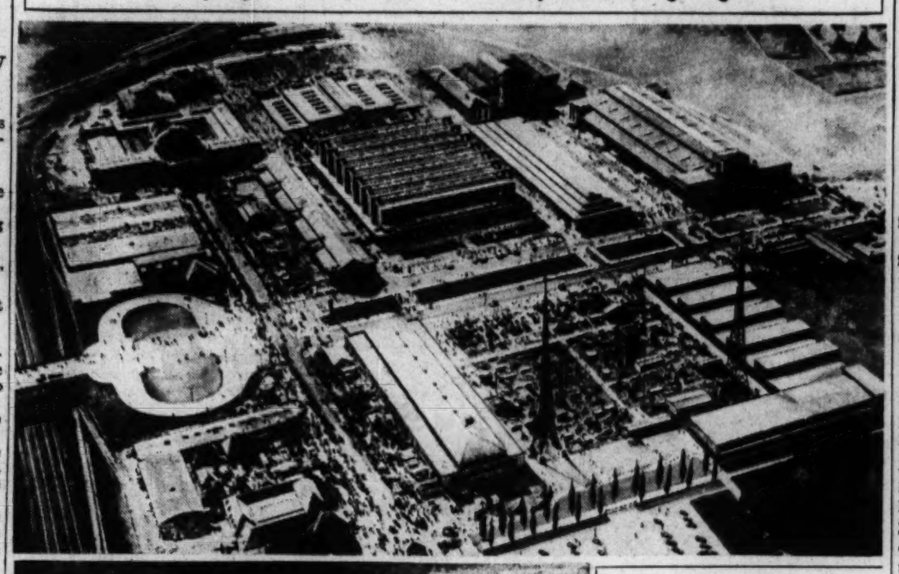
"The lights were out, but we could find our way by the light of the fire."

Asked what her station was in an emergency, she replied:

"I don't know."

She escaped by climbing down a line and being picked up by a coast guard boat from Shark River.

Leipzig's Famous Fair — Today and Long Ago



Both Pictures by Permission R. L. M. to The Christian Science Monitor

Growth Through the Years Portrayed

Upper—Spacious Buildings and Grounds of Recent Exhibitions. Lower—Old Market Place at Old-Time Fairs.

Travelers to Fair at Leipzig Supplant Old-Time Adventure By Talk About Modern Trade

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Traveling to the great international fair at Leipzig, though not now so romantic or adventurous as in centuries past, is still interesting. Then, the risks and incidents of the journey itself were the outstanding experiences; today, it is the conversation with business men from all parts of Europe going to their great "conference," where buying and selling rather than conversation play the chief rôle.

A century ago a young Swiss trader could write home to his father that the journey by road from Frankfort-on-the-Main to Leipzig had taken 82 hours and that to get from the fair to Hamburg by the way of Magdeburg required three hours longer. Then Leipzig had a population of only 33,000, and almost an equal number visited its fair. Today the population is more than 700,000, and the number of exhibitors alone 7000.

From 1268, when Markgraf Dietrich von Landsberg granted Lyps (Leipzig) a charter guaranteeing safety of life and goods to all foreign traders who came there to do business, until the development of the railways, this was primarily a goods fair. Traders had themselves to bring their loads of cloth and skins, earthenware and silver, until quick, cheap and convenient transportation wrought a fundamental change. Afterward it was only necessary for samples of stuffs and goods to be brought to Leipzig; the orders were taken and the goods themselves dispatched later.

International Tone Retained

But despite all changes, the Leipzig Fair still remains international in character, and a visit there means a peep into world business. Just as the Swiss trader of a century ago probably conversed by the way with all and sundry on general business conditions, so now business men readily express themselves on the way to Leipzig, since they assume that their follow travelers have similar interests.

The special trains from Berlin to Leipzig during the periods of the spring and autumn fair are full of Germans and foreigners whose business outlook is limited only by ability to buy and sell, not by artificial "state-made" restrictions.

Long before the train had reached Wittenberg, the six members of the compartment were on intimate terms. Some months ago it would have been the exception rather than the rule to hear German business men talk critically of financial and economic conditions in their own country. Nowadays, all that has changed.

Unemployment Dwindles In County in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — A survey of Northumberland County, Va., reveals that unemployment in the county will be at its minimum within a few weeks.

Not for several years has there been greater activity in the county, it is said. A large tomato crop is giving employment to hundreds. Record wheat and hay crops; opening of the menhaden fishing season, employing 1500 men; construction of the new bridge at Tipers across the Great Wicomico River; resumption of sawmill operations and additional road-building and structual work absorb the unemployed.

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Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Lusedeman, 518 High St.
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
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Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
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League as 'Forum of Peoples' Rather Than of Governments Held Best for World Relations

International Nature of Geneva Deliberations Must Be Safeguarded Against National Diplomatic Influences, Writer Warns

League of Nations After 15 Years
Fifth in a Series of Articles

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What struck me most forcibly when I revisited the League of Nations was the quality of the personalities whom I encountered in the lobbies and in the hotels. They were prime ministers and foreign ministers and other prominent ministers.

They could not, having regard to their functions, but represent the governments of their respective countries. They had behind them the diplomatic traditions of the permanent departments at home.

At the beginning there was a period of skepticism in which for the most part really responsible ministers were conspicuous by their absence. The debates were left to distinguished and sometimes picturesque delegates, who had usually associated themselves in some special way with the League.

There were exceptions even in the first years. But it was not until the Fifth Assembly that the League, as an immense sounding board for first-class politicians, was realized. Mr. Philip Noel Baker enthusiastically records the scene in that assembly.

Prime Ministers

"Seven delegations, including those of Great Britain and of France," he writes, "were led by the prime ministers of their national governments. Seventeen others—they included such widely scattered and different countries as Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Panama—were led by their secretaries of state for foreign affairs. . . . It was a further sign of the growing importance of the League that to this Fifth Assembly there came three British Cabinet Ministers, and not only the Prime Minister of France, but almost all the other democratic leaders of the great republic."

So the League had attracted Mr. Ramsay MacDonald; Count Skrzynski, Foreign Minister of Poland; M. Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister of France; Signor Salandra, who had been Prime Minister of Italy during the war; M. Georges Theunis, Prime Minister of Belgium; Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia; Mr. Nicolas Politis, who had been Foreign Minister of Greece, and so forth.

A new impetus was given to the League. The discovery of Geneva by the most exalted personages was regarded as a triumph. At an earlier date I had, however, strongly expressed my personal view against the presence of prime ministers and foreign ministers. I do not wish to be dogmatic—there are certainly two sides to this question—but it appeared to me there were grave inconveniences in allowing the League to become a periodic spectacle in which shone glittering "stars."

Assembly and Council

In the Council, which is an executive body, and which does not, in the nature of things, wish to be spectacular, it is good that foreign ministers should meet and decide on common policy. But in the Assembly, which constitutes a world platform, I should prefer to see delegates who are not bound by their office to adopt a national viewpoint.

The representatives in the Assembly should be internationally-minded men, with no policy to defend or forward except the policy of international coöperation and peace. They should have no instructions from governments. They should, if they are good League of Nations men, forget their country. Their opinion, their advocacy, their appeal, should not be related to national necessities.

How they are to be chosen is a question that requires great consideration. There are various methods which would make them independent of the governments. They could, for example, be nominated by the national League of Nations Union, or some kindred society. They could be directly elected by the people. They could be appointed by their parliaments. There might be formed, in each country, a special electoral college in which the churches, the peace organizations, the trade unions, and a number of public corporations, would be represented.

Peoples' Delegates

The method to me is of little consequence, provided the man or woman who is sent to Geneva is sent there to express the noblest aspirations of the peoples, as distinct from the governments, which in present circumstances are inextricably entangled in a traditional diplomatic system.

It would be easy to name men of the type I have in mind. I would personally prefer, for example, Viscount Cecil, without specific post, without ties, without instructions, to any British Foreign Minister who is, by virtue of his position, obliged to take a more technical diplomatic view. In this respect it is impossible to serve two masters—traditional national diplomacy and the newer international conceptions.

Doubtless it would be difficult to find the right men in every country. But it would be already something if the right viewpoint were adopted, and the League Assembly taken to be not a place in which debates and decisions have to be carefully confined to national purposes and policies, but be completely unfettered by such narrow considerations.

Certainly the upshot would be more academic—at least in theory—but the will of the peoples would be better expressed. It would be for the governments to listen to the League, and adopt or adapt its recommendations in accordance with national policy. That process should come afterward. It should not hamper the deliberations of the League.

Changed Outlooks

The argument was that foreign ministers, who were directly responsible for national policies, would be converted to the international outlook were they brought into the League. Incidentally, they would increase the prestige of the League.

Yet every man must play his rôle. At present a foreign minister must be a foreign minister. He cannot escape from the duties of his office. He should not be expected to do so. Perhaps, as things are today, it would be undesirable for him to do so. He is the custodian of state secrets, the guardian of national policy. If he becomes a delegate of the League of Nations—or if he sends his personal representatives to the League—one of two things may happen. He may become a poor foreign minister, or he may reduce the League to a mere forum of foreign offices.

In point of fact, there is a third possibility, and it is the third possibility that I think has been fulfilled. It is that there should be evolved a special phraseology in the League of Nations which can be safely employed by foreign ministers, which is high-sounding, but which is meaningless.

No one can watch the League without becoming painfully conscious of the conventional acceptance of a terminology which is remote from reality. Verbalism has developed to an unprecedented degree. If soft smooth sentences are pronounced, if there is an agreement on generalities, it is believed something has been accomplished.

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Bolivian Liberals Pick Zalles

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 13 (By U. P.—The Liberal Party nominated Señor Juan Maria Zalles as its presidential candidate Sept. 11. The party was in power from 1898 to 1920 when the Republicans overthrew it.

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Poles Protest League Control Of Minorities

(Continued from Page 1)

the growing sentiment of revolt against secret maneuvers which has characterized the negotiations for the admission of Russia to the League. For a week we have waited while clumsy scene-setters have been operating behind the curtain.

Mr. De Valera, himself partisan to Russia's adherence, voiced the general feeling when he said that delegations opposed should have undisputed rights to vote against admission. Free criticism, open debate and abhorrence of subterfuges are the lifeblood of this institution but every effort has been foolishly made to stifle discussion. This method is all the more reprehensible in that Russia is already assured of a two-thirds majority in the Assembly and unanimous vote in the Council.

Why go to further pains to prevent the opinions of the opposition from being heard and to admit Russia under exceptional conditions?

Litvinoff Objects

This departure from the ordinary procedure has created fresh difficulties. Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, hidden in the wings, objected to the form of invitation presented to him and it has to be reshaped by the Great Powers.

More widespread consultations behind closed doors of hotel rooms were needed in order to satisfy the Russian Commissary. In the meantime adversaries of Mr. Litvinoff at Moscow are questioning his policy. The sooner this business is settled the better it will be for the prestige of the League. Further delay will dampen the display of fireworks prepared for Russia's reception.

In lobbies, too, there is much comment on the omission in the sixth commission's official report of the passage in the remarks of Dr. Witold Chodzko of Poland relative to "states which do not fulfill their duties toward minorities and do not respect elementary laws of humanity toward their own nationals." It was made clear that he referred to Russia and he further asked whether the quality of members in the League was not more important than quantity.

Schuschnigg's Plea

The appearance of Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, at the tribune was regarded as an important event. He is praised in some quarters for his exposition but in others they are still prejudiced against him on the grounds that the Austrian Government does not yet appreciate that the only organization qualified to protect Austrian "independence" is the League. It is freely hinted that the true story of the recent "putsch" has not been told and the present danger is of a new "putsch" by the Heimwehr.

Dr. Schuschnigg is reproached for putting the slaughter of Socialists in February and the National Socialist attempt in July on the same plane. Nevertheless the Chancellor affirmed that Austria can live independently if it is allowed to do so. Austria is ready to enter into negotiations with the states which will develop their commercial relations with it.

Positive results have been obtained, he added significantly, from Italy and Hungary. It may be added that Italy is establishing a new bank in Vienna to increase the Austrian-Italian commercial relations, to be known as the Banca Commerciale Italiana per L' Austria.

Tourist Trade Better

Italy has been experiencing a notable pickup in tourist trade with definite improvement in employment.

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Rhode Island Asks Aid of U. S. Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

today. This plant has been the scene of some of the worst rioting of the strike and this decision is plainly a strong influence for peace. The action of the management was dictated, it was announced, by the request of Governor Green.

Strikers Arm

Woonsocket, last night the maelstrom of strike violence, took on a still more serious appearance today with the realization that the strikers had armed themselves with guns and ammunition filched from a hardware store. On the other hand the guardsmen's supply of tear gas bombs and other relatively harmless weapons for keeping the crowd at bay is reported practically depleted.

The early morning rioting in Woonsocket caused the first fatality, with four more strikers in a serious condition. Hoodlums looting stores and throwing stones, are allegedly responsible in great part for the present desperate situation. In Saylesville they converted a peaceful truce into disaster. An agreement had been made between union leaders and Governor Green that some 50 disciplined strikers would be permitted to picket the Sayles Finishing Company. But the hoodlums disregarded the peace pact and precipitated the riot in Central Falls, which caused many injuries and destruction and looting of property.

Troopers Return

The situation in Massachusetts was assuaged somewhat today with the return to their barracks of the 50 state troopers who yesterday were assigned by Governor Ely to protect a shipment of goods in Norton. Thus Massachusetts is restored as the only state among the affected New England commonwealths, that has neither state police nor national guardsmen in the field.

In view of the fact that Massachusetts has in Fall River and New Bedford the largest textile centers in New England, it has had proportionately far less violence than any of its neighboring states.

Maine and Connecticut are comparatively quiet. Maine mills continue to operate, with workers protected by state troopers, notably in Augusta, Waterville and Lewiston. National guardsmen are on duty in Connecticut, and a company of guardsmen was sent to Mechanicsville this morning on the threat of impending trouble.

The strikers' ranks were augmented further as 1000 workers in six garment factories in New Bedford struck to enforce demands for a 36-hour work week, with 40 hours' pay and for recognition of their union.

Positions Increase

During the first three months of 1934 there were twice as many calls for teachers from the University of Michigan bureau of appointments and occupational information as in the same period in 1933.

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Country Life for Homeless Made Possible by Coöperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13—More than two years ago six men left this city's shelter for the homeless, and under the leadership of a man who believed that the desirable is possible, set out to improve their lot.

Obtaining the use of a deserted and run-down farmhouse, together with a farm of 45 acres at Newton Square, near here, Dr. Charles E. Gordon installed his little group of pioneers. The house was in bad repair, there was no furniture, but the men slept on clean gunny sacks filled with fresh hay, and food was supplied by the Food Gardens Association.

Since that time, 2035 men have called this farm home, some for a day, some for a week, and some for months. And home it has been, if the attitude of welcome means anything, for each man is made to feel that he is a contributing member of the group.

This sense of contributing is the keynote of the undertaking's marked success, for throughout the two years of its functioning it has proved to be 60 per cent self-supporting. Each man is expected to do his share of work, which includes not only the necessary household tasks, but the farming and the upkeep in general.

At first a great deal of repair work was necessary to make things habitable, and this was accomplished with such speed and good will that the work itself seemed to justify the end. The original farm having been sold recently, Dr. Gordon is planning to move the colony onto some of his own land and establish it permanently. The men will construct their own buildings of salvaged lumber. Plans for the undertaking are being held in abeyance until after the fall harvesting.

Officers of the shelter, in addition to Dr. Gordon, who is vice-president and manager, include Mrs. Oswald Chew, president; Maj.-Gen. Smedley Butler, vice-president; Mr. Oswald Chew, treasurer; Mr. Hugh Bonner, legal adviser and director, and Mrs. Gordon, secretary.

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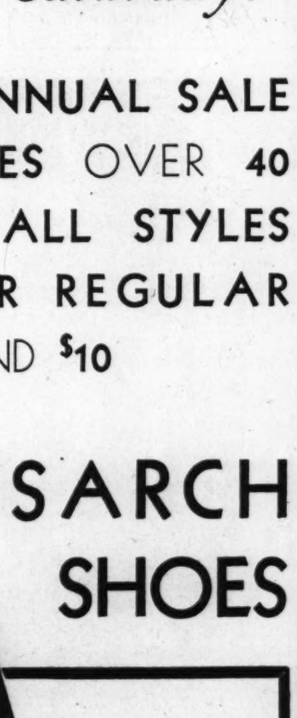

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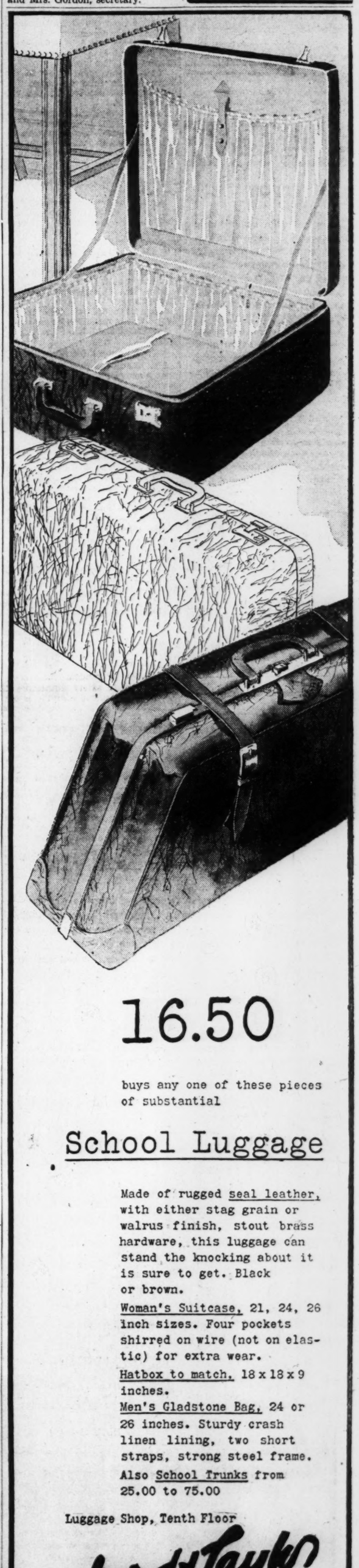

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Safety on American Highways Held Back by Strong Shackles Of Politics and Court Laxness

Evanston, Ill., Sets Fine Example to Nation in Reducing Casualties—Improved Technique of Police Shows Outstanding Results

Highway Safety Series
Second of Eight Articles

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Highway experts in this state capital are studying the "inside story" of why Evanston, Ill., could charge its motorists with only five fatalities over a recent 12-month period.

Besides being one of only four New England cities to cut down its fatalities on the highways this year, Hartford is also a clearing house for highway records all over the country. Here on the desks of the experts in the Travelers Insurance Company, stacks of reports from every large city in the United States chalk up an average road fatality toll of 25 persons to every 100,000 residents.

The injured have to be counted on five fingers for the same population.

But what says Evanston? Only seven fatalities based on 100,000 population with an equally low ebb in injuries. Why can one city keep its motorists under control, while most of the others review unpleasant pictures of mounting highway disaster?

Justice Moves Swiftly

That was what this Monitor representative went to Hartford to find out. The answer supplied by Mr. G. D. Newton of the insurance company contains a substantial pat on the backs for the police and courts of the Illinois city.

A complete study of the whys and wherefores hinged on the organization of a police investigation system focusing on 953 accidents in which 310 persons were injured and five killed.

Justice moved swiftly and without political interference to arrest 388 persons. Prosecutors unswerved by the pressure of outside influence came through with 236 convictions, a two-out-of-three stroke for legal talent.

Well do the citizens of Evanston recall that prior to the launching of the new police watch, 29 convictions was the yearly count.

Hit-and-Run Convictions

Another boast for revamped enforcement was the tracking down of hit-and-run drivers, easily the most hard-boiled users of the highways. There were 114 of them in all; of these 90 were caught and 59 convicted.

Previous to the new police technique, the best the courts could do on the evidence brought in was one conviction to every seven hit-and-run operators.

On Mr. Newton's desk, reports from other cities fairly shouted their records of carelessness allowed to mature into accidents on the roads without any kind of preventive machinery being whipped into shape. One city counted 600 persons arrested on charges of homicide resulting from criminal negligence in handling motorcars. Of these, 452 were discharged and six convicted.

Cases of Criminal Liability

"Are we to conclude from this," Mr. Newton demanded, "that out of the thousands of fatal accidents, the ratio of operators who drive in a criminally negligent manner is only one out of every 100 who cause the trouble?"

A sharp negation to this question is written into practically all of the estimates compiled by safety agencies everywhere. The most conservative expert holds six out of every 100 accident drivers criminally liable.

In minor offenses, the courts either voluntarily or because of lack of evidence allow an extraordinarily large number of drivers to slip through the enforcement net without any sort of penalties. One city with 47,000 arrests for failures to stop at traffic signals suspended sentences for more than 21,000.

The same community charged 16,000 motorists with driving on the left of the road but let 5000 go without even a warning.

Lenient to Signal Jumpers

Out of 800 arrests for driving after drinking, another large city protested only feebly with 182 convictions. The efforts of 1600 motorists to jump the red lights found the courts striking back at only one out of five.

Something side-swiped the enforcement machinery in still another municipality which reported 3800 sentences imposed in a list of 34,340 cases brought into court.

And Boston is not exactly proud of the fact that it found a driver in its precincts who had operated a car for 19 years without a license.

What did the courts do? He received a suspended sentence of one month in jail, his right to get a license was withdrawn and fines of $70 imposed. Figuring $5 to get a license and $2 for renewals each year, this man saved $41. Add about $40 for not insuring his car and he comes out $11 ahead of the police.

Have the courts done anything to deter this driver from trying again to beat the law?

Machinery Out of Gear

Picked at random, these cases illustrate to safety authorities that the enforcement machine is out of gear. But while the machine chalks up an ever-increasing failure to convict, an encouraging trend is noticed to put it into shape.

District attorneys are impelled to action by a survey of 14 cities in which coroners' juries are charged with ignoring motor vehicle cases to the tune of 60 to 100 per cent. Mr. M. O. Eldridge, Bureau of Motor Vehicles for the District of Columbia, points out that an independent analysis of these "thrown-out" cases showed 18 per cent of the drivers wholly at fault, 40 per cent of those killed were chargeable with negligence, and in 27 cases, drivers and victims shared the blame.

Laxity in Enforcement

The purpose of the analysis was to show what could be done if the investigators got down to brass tacks.

Mr. Newton is not alone in raising the question of laxity in law enforcement. He quotes the judge of a Connecticut district court as saying that only a feeble effort is made in most parts of the United States to halt the slaughter of the highways.

"We need fair and honest enforcement of the laws," he declared, "with no favors to anyone."

An effort to gain this honest enforcement is seen in many large cities, predicated on the pressure of public opinion against the "fixing" of traffic violations.

Report on Nonconvictions

In Kansas City, a citizens' committee has been formed to follow traffic cases through the courts, reporting on the reasons for nonconvictions.

Syracuse, N. Y., has evolved a model system of "fixless" traffic courts, where warrants are issued in triplicate, bearing the signature of a judge and making the ticket a virtual summons.

Thus does public opinion force politics into the open as one of the underlying causes of America's tremendous problem of highway safety. Divorcing of politics from this issue is considered absolutely essential to reasonable safety on the roads. It can be done, Mr. Newton says, under the following four-point attack:

1. Establishment of special courts to handle all traffic cases involving fatalities or serious injury.
2. Indefinite tenures of office for motor vehicle commissioners who would hold their positions as judges in the higher courts.
3. Definite efforts by attorney-generals and bar associations to face the problem squarely of assuring convictions and penalties where they are justified.
4. Training of traffic officers in the technique of gathering evidence.

Bid on Air Mail In Hawaiian Islands Approved by I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission in its first decision under the new air mail law yesterday approved a bid by the Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., for carrying mail among four islands of the Hawaiian group.

The commission's action authorized Postmaster-General James A. Farley to award a contract to the company at 19½ cents an airplane mile for carrying mail between the islands for one year. The service is to be carried on daily except Sunday and national holidays.

The 19½-cent rate applies to loads of 300 pounds or less and for each 100 pounds above 300 one-tenth of the base rate to be computed at the end of each calendar month on the basis of the average mail load carried per mile over the route during the month.

Endeavour's Owner to Lift One Trophy Regardless of Outcome of Yacht Races

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13 (AP) — Regardless of the outcome of the races for the America's Cup, opening off here Saturday, Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, the British challenger, will not leave Newport without a highly prized trophy.

Tonight, at a dinner in his honor, the city will present Mr. Sopwith with a carving from the stern of a vessel named Endeavour that came to Newport much earlier than the big blue sloop of the same name with which he hopes to lift the America's Cup.

The oaken carving represents a crown and it decorated the stern of the ship in which the famous navigator Captain Cook circled the globe in the years 1768 to 1771. Its presence in Newport is a long story.

Late in the eighteenth century France decided to encourage its whale fishery by subsidizing all vessels willing to engage in it under French colors.

Capt. William Hayden of New Bedford, world famous whaling port, was abroad in 1790 and he and some French associates purchased Endeavour and several other English ships, took them to France and went whale hunting under the tricolor.

Endeavour was dispatched to Newport with a cargo of oil for the candle works and whale bone for corset manufacturers. At Newport, where repairs were needed, her timbers and planking were found so badly rotted that she was condemned and abandoned. Gradually she broke up and nothing remained but her keel.

Parts of the old ship were salvaged by Newport residents. Its cost as an antique greatly exceeded that of the 100-guinea trophy Mr. Sopwith will race for against the American defender, Rainbow.

South African Seal Second Granted To A British Dominion

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Buckingham Palace was the scene of another paragraph in British Empire history recently when King George handed to Mr. Charles te Water, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, the Royal Great Seal and Royal Signet of the Union of South Africa.

The new seal, struck at the Royal Mint in London, is a part of a constitutional evolution of the Empire which has followed the passing of the Statute of Westminster, which set out the legal positions of the dominions relative to the mother country.

The seal bears on one side the head of King George; on the other is imprinted the African Coat of Arms. Apart from Ireland, South Africa so far is the only British dominion with its own seal.

Summer in Chinese Courtyards Means Chirps of Caged 'Golden Bell' Cicadas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Drowsy summer in Shanghai means, for many thousands of Chinese here as elsewhere in China, a season for cultivating the acquaintance of chirping insects.

This practice is common to many parts of the Far East, notably Japan, but the practice of building Chinese dwellings in the form of several buildings centering about stone courtyards means that the Chinese are particularly able to accord high hospitality to their tiny friends. Many such courtyards seem to the foreign ear a perfect pandemonium when several cages of whizzing, whirring insects have gone to fiddling on a hot August afternoon.

The "crying brother" or "chao ko-ko" is the cheapest and most popular type of chirping insect known in China. This cicada is caught by the millions in Chinkiang and other districts to be shipped to Shanghai, each in a separate bamboo cage, for sale at prices ranging from a fraction of an American cent to a "high level" of not more than 5 cents.

Ordinarily the cages in which the insects are sold, while neat and substantial, are not attractive enough to suit your real expert in such matters; so the unpolished cage is likely to be replaced by a more costly one, polished and perhaps lacquered.

Melon skins, yellow peas and pieces of pumpkin are regarded as the best food for chirping insects, which when well-fed and happy may be relied upon to keep up their strident clamor virtually 24 hours of the day.

Mr. L. Z. Yuan, Chinese writer, says that next to the "crying brothers" in popularity are the tiny "ching ling-tsz" or "gold bell" insects, apparently of the cricket family.

Westchester heats with

MAUE FUEL OIL

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

1907—1934

The Home of an Old Established Service for the Citizens

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
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BANKING BY MAIL

The Citizens Bank
130 Main Street Tel. 9500

Back to School

Hundreds of Westchester children every year get off to a good start in the new term with clothes from

GENUNG'S
in Westchester since 1897
• White Plains
• Mt. Vernon
• Tarrytown
• Yonkers
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HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
"Quality Foods for the Table"
PRIME MEATS—FANCY POULTRY
FRESH SEA FOOD—FANCY GROCERIES—DAIRY
DELICATESSEN and BAKERY
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES

WHEELS WERE HIGH . . TAXES WERE LOW
IN THE SO-CALLED "GOOD OLD DAYS"
THIRD ANNUAL MEET OF THE AMERICAN WHEELMEN, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 1883

As recalled by Valentine's Manual of Old New York

CAN your memory go back to the days of the old high-wheelers? What pictures those days bring to mind! The Floradora Sextette . . . old Gansevoort Market . . . Ada Rehan . . . the wax figures at the Eden Musee . . . John L. Sullivan's green trunks. . . .

The list is endless. One picture suggests another. "The Good Old Days" is a curious phrase. Is it sentiment? Or sense? We suspect it is largely sentiment. For let's look at some of the *forgotten aspects* of The Good Old Days.

When the first unit of Sheffield Farms began business in 1841, conditions in the New York City milk-business were frightful. Many city cows were fed on distillery slops. Almost any white liquid passed for milk. And one out of every five babies died during infancy. Today that number has been reduced to one out of twenty. And the improvements made in the production and delivery of milk are largely responsible.

Pioneering a Better Milk-supply

As late even as the 'Eighties, milkmen met the milk-trains at the depot, and cried their unpasteurized wares in the streets—with wagon, cans, and dipper.

People used to hang open crocks and kettles on areaway gates, or set them just inside an open kitchen window. The milkman poured the daily order through the iron grating by means of a spout. Instinct warned customers to boil the milk as soon as they received it.

It was not until after 1890 that bottles and caps began to replace open pots. And Sheffield Farms itself pioneered the commercial pasteurization of milk in 1892 . . . perhaps the greatest single safeguard milk (and milk-drinkers) have ever known. Later, in 1913, Sheffield pioneered the *grading* of milk with its famed SEALECT.

It is this very brand that Sheffield even further improved just last March, with the tuberculin testing of all herds producing it, and the addition, to them, of more natural cream-producing cows. Sheffield standards for milk-production, its safeguards for proper transporting and pasteurizing of milk—are *still* more rigid than the present requirements of the Board of Health!

A familiar sight in "The Good Old Days"

• • •

This is Advertisement No. 1 of a series to acquaint the public with the facts about milk and milk-delivery, and the battles Sheffield has waged for purer, finer milk for 93 years.

SHEFFIELD PIONEER ACHIEVEMENTS

1. *Commercially pasteurized milk.*
2. *Certified raw milk.*
3. *Soft-curd certified milk.*
4. *Graded milk.*
5. *Sealect Grade-A pasteurized milk from tuberculin-tested herds.*

KEEP IN SHAPE WITH SHEFFIELD — Sealect

SHEFFIELD FARMS
Sealect GRADE-A MILK
THE MILK THAT TASTES LIKE CREAM
From Tuberculin-tested Cows
524 West 57th St., New York City
or our local branch

Dependable Sheffield home delivery covers New York City, Northern New Jersey, Westchester County, nearby Connecticut towns, all of Long Island, and Staten Island.

Drink more milk—IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

Assuring Talk by President Would Pave Way for Upturn, Babson Tells Business Group

Stage Set for Recovery and Restoration of Confidence Would Hasten It Statistician Says at National Conference in Wellesley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 13—"I believe that a good encouraging talk by President Roosevelt over the radio would help business, restore confidence and eliminate fears more than all the NRA's, PWA's and AAA's in the alphabet," declared Mr. Roger W. Babson at the twenty-first annual national business conference at Babson Park yesterday.

Mr. Babson, answering questions put to him by executives from all parts of the country, continually expressed his belief that the stage is set in the United States for definite recovery. He declared that the New Deal at present is retarding recovery but that business had improved 33 1-3 per cent from the low point reached in March, 1933, and is still improving in spite of the NRA.

Brain trusters "have been in the hair" of business men for some time, Mr Babson said, but now they are becoming immune to them. In one of the most tense moments of the question box period, he declared that if the time ever came when the present Administration lost control of the economic, business and financial structure of this country, then the great men who have built up the activities of this nation would go to Washington and take things in charge.

Does Not Fear Socialism

"This country is bigger than any one man, any group of politicians or college professors," Mr. Babson continued, "and if Mr. Roosevelt pulls us out of our difficulties he has the nation's blessing, if he doesn't, then he will be kicked out in 1936."

Mr. Babson does not fear Socialism because he believes that a Socialist, as a rule, is a pessimist and when depressions disappear so does Socialism. But, he declared, there should be some concern over Communism because the Communist has a workable plan. It is a proposition that appeals to human nature and promotes direct action for the individual.

There is bound to be a tremendous credit inflation, says Mr. Babson, but he cannot yet see the possibility of monetary inflation. The Government is borrowing all the money it wants at a low rate of interest and besides, he continued, there is plenty of money. The President does not want money inflation any more than we do, Mr. Babson said, because if that form of inflation came then everyone would try to get rid of their money the same as they got rid of stocks during the market crash. Their money would go into real estate, education, travel and other things that cannot be lost or destroyed.

Many Debts Cleared Away

The outlook for business, according to Mr. Babson, is good. The bad situations are being cleaned up, stocks of merchandise are being reduced, and the business cycle is naturally working itself out. Debts, he continued, have been cleared away to a remarkable degree, more than is generally realized. He did see the exception of the Government, state and municipal debts which are mounting. But, he said, the nation's total debt is not abnormal.

When asked about the textile strike, Mr. Babson said that it would be settled as soon as the surplus supply of merchandise is off the market and the workers get tired of loafing. He does see collective bargaining ahead and while he did not like to see it come he believed that its supposed effectiveness would not develop.

Previous to Mr. Babson's question box, Mr. Henry H. Stafford, commodity editor for the Babson Statistical Organization, discussed the commodity price situation. In summing up his facts, Mr. Stafford finds that the final dictator of commodity prices is the old law of supply and demand. History, he says, shows that measures violating this basic economic law are doomed to failure.

The monetary situation, continued the commodity editor, with the trend toward further inflation, may prove to be the most important single bullish influence of commodity prices in coming months.

In Mr. Stafford's opinion, the trend in wholesale commodity prices continues upward, pointing to higher rather than lower prices, on the average, for 1935. Reactions, he says, due to seasonal or other factors would be temporary. The extent and rapidity of the further price rise will be determined largely by the progress of business recovery, Washington developments and whether or not we have further and perhaps uncontrolled inflation.

Discussing the sales outlook for 1935, Mr. H. C. Baldwin, staff economist of Babson's Reports, said that as goes the farmers' purchasing power so goes business. There is a great diversity, he continued, in the geographical outlook for farm incomes this year, but the outlook for the total farm population is decidedly good in spite of the effects of the drought.

Improvement is also becoming more definitely established in the industrial states, Mr. Baldwin said.

The outlook for securities in 1935 was given by Lewis G. Cates, investment expert at Babson's. Mr. Cates sees firm prices for conservative bonds unless inflation prospects become more acute. Mr. Cates also believes that a basis is being laid for a substantial improvement in stock prices. He says there is a necessity for watching financial developments abroad, because if the remaining gold bloc countries should go off the gold standard we might get a temporary setback here.

The coming months are seen by Mr. Cates to be crucial ones from the standpoint of heavier relief expenditures and the consequent danger of further inflationary policies. In the last analysis, he continues, increasing costs and higher taxes, if not carried to extremes, should not prevent recovery in this country once the mass of people begin to feel more optimistic.

Food Costs to Rise

Mr. Creighton Hill, staff worker at Babson's, in discussing the labor situation, said here today that the labor outlook for the next 12 months represents the corner stone of the entire recovery program during that period. Fundamentally, what happened to labor will determine what happened to the country as a whole, he said. The outlook points to the fact that the more than seasonal slide of employment during the past summer has stopped. Employment trends are now flattening out, Mr. Hill continued, and a definite resumption of the upward trend should be seen next month. This stiffening of employment levels should carry well into the winter and any seasonal reaction after the turn of the year should be followed by a brisk upturn during the spring months.

Living costs are bound to advance during the next 12 months, he said.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast without much temperature change tonight and Friday; probably occasional showers; gentle to moderate easterly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably occasional rain Friday and in the northwest portion tonight; somewhat warmer in northeast portion.

Other New England States: Cloudy tonight and Friday; probably occasional rains; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast or east winds, fresh over extreme south portion, and mostly overcast weather with occasional rain Friday and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	63	New Orleans	74	88
Bermuda	74	84	New York	64	76
Chicago	66	84	Norfolk, Va.	70	84
Denver	58	84	Philadelphia	66	78
Helena, Mont.	46	78	St. Louis	66	74
Jacksonville	78	86	St. Paul	62	72
Kansas City	70	86	San Francisco	56	70
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	68	78
Miami, Fla.	76	84			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 13.
B—Maximum Sept. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:46 p. m., D. S. T.; height, 10 ft.
Friday, 3:15 a. m., D. S. T.; height, 9 ft.
Light all vehicles at 7:29 p. m.

Adult Education Group in New York Exhibits Products

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—More than 1200 articles made in adult education centers in New York State are on display at New York University following the official opening of the first Adult Education Exhibit under the auspices of the State Education Department Sept. 11. The widespread attention the showing is getting was evidenced by the attendance on the formal opening day, when about 1900 persons viewed the display.

Among the visitors were many educators who came to study the results of adult education in the public schools, settlements, recreational centers and hospitals, and who are planning to introduce similar courses of study in their own communities. Supervisors of education from public schools in various parts of the country will arrive here on Friday, it was announced, to attend the exhibit and then have a week's training in adult instruction at New York University. Their traveling expenses are being paid from government funds.

Original musical compositions were played by students of the classes conducted under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare at the formal opening. Negro spirituels were sung by a group from St. Phillip's Parish House in Harlem.

The fashion exhibit was arranged to pay special honor to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was to have been the guest Tuesday but who was prevented from being present because of other engagements here. Among the colors shown in dresses were "Eleanor blue" and a Burgundy purple, which Mrs. Roosevelt was said to have indorsed. The latter was used in a gown appropriate for three occasions—dinner, theater and ball. The "Eleanor blue" was carried out in a charmeuse afternoon dress with hat of matching color. The hat and all dresses shown were made, designed and worn by students from the adult classes.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Clifton Webb, Dorothy Stone, Helen Broderick and Ethel Waters. Irving Berlin's music. 8:30.

Movies

STATE—Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Chained." Story specially written for them by Edgar Selwyn. 12:40, 3, 5:20, 7:35, 9:45.

EXETER—Richard Dix in E. W. Hornung's "Stingaree." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also Gary Cooper and Marion Davies in "Operator 13."

FINE ARTS—"Michael and Mary." Herbert Marshall and Edna Best in return visit of British film. Also historical pageant in "Dinkelsbukle." Dr. Tolhurst's microscopic film, "The Queen Bee," and a technicolor Silly Symphony. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

TREMONT—"Little Man, What Now?" 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:40. Also Will Rogers in "Mr. Skitch."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Ruby Keeler, Dick Powell and various other stars in Warner Brothers musical entertainment, "Dames." Fenway at 1, 3:57, 6:54, 9:51. Paramount at 9:30 a. m., 12:37, 3:34, 6:31, 9:28. Also Jack Holt in "The Defense Rests."

KEITH'S—Ann Harding and Paul Lukas in "The Fountain." Also "La Cucaracha"—a beautiful technicolor short film with dancing by Don Alvarado and Steffi Duna. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM — Robert Montgomery in "Hide-Out." Vaudeville. Charles Hector's orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN — Marlene Dietrich in "The Scarlet Empress." A vivid picture of the grandeurs and intrigues of the old Russian court. Ozzie Nelson's orchestra. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:10.

UPTOWN—James Cagney in "Here Comes the Navy." 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Also Walter Connolly in "Whom the Gods Destroy."

MODERN—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 10:33 a. m., 1:19, 4:05, 6:51, 9:37.

BOSTON — Edgar Kennedy in a full length comedy, "King Kelly of the U. S. A." Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:25 a. m., 1:21, 4:27, 7:35, 10:44.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; Krazy Kat cartoon; Bert Lahr in "No More West"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Second Esplanade Shell Concert. 8.

Other Events

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE—Fifth annual rally. Fritz-Carlton Hotel. 8.

TOMORROW

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Miss Maginnis. Subject, "Museum Treasures." 11 a. m.

Racer Aboard Plane

Wide World

Col. Roscoe Turner

Gas Tanks Along Catwalk of New Plane Take Space Usually Occupied by Passengers.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 28. Radiocast Station WOL, 1310 kilocycles.

Maine

Rockland: Church Edifice, Cedar and Brewster Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Maryland

Hagerstown: Maryland Theater, South Potomac Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 23.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Winthrop: Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, Winthrop Center, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 23.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 29.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.

New Rochelle: Church Edifice, 19 Locust Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.

Yonkers (Second Church): Saunder's Trade School, 104 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 28.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Auditorium, Nitschmann Junior High School, 3 p. m., Sept. 23.

Turner's Race Plane Down at Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13 (AP)—Fog and rain over the Allegheny Mountains late yesterday halted the transcontinental air dash of Col. Roscoe Turner and Mr. Clyde Pangborn, who landed at the city-county airport at 5:18 p. m., eastern standard time. They had left Burbank, Calif., at 12:45 a. m., Pacific standard time, and made one stop at Wichita, Kan.

Colonel Turner said the ship was in the air only 13 hours, which he considered "excellent" for a heavy transport. The flight was the final test of the fast bimotored plane and Colonel Turner expressed satisfaction at the performance of the 1100-horsepower engines.

After installation of a special two-way radio for both voice and code, the ship will be crated in New York and shipped on the steamer Europa sailing Sept. 19 for England, Colonel Turner said. Colonel Turner and Mr. Pangborn will compete in the $70,000 MacRobertson air race from London to Australia.

Cotton Value Rises

The value of Mississippi's cotton crop this season is estimated by farm authorities at $74,340,000 in contrast to $57,820,000 last year.

Ohio Joins the Labor Law Pact

Education Adds Government

(Continued from Page 1)

signal islands had been laid low by motorists. Many of these drivers were intoxicated, unable to perform the extra skillful feat of navigating around these safety obstacles.

All has been quiet on this traffic front since the first of the year. Today came a convincing report that the island toll was under control, that progress had been made.

A new type of island, properly flood lighted, was installed without fanfare last winter. Today the city could show an 85 per cent reduction in traffic island losses, which had cost the city $30,000 for the famous 310.

So effective are the new islands that plans were announced to put them in four other places through the ERA—Kendall Square, Concord Avenue, Fresh Pond Parkway and Harvard Square.

Aviation

An End to Cotton

Burton Holmes, experienced traveler, held an envelope in his hand at the airport today containing a bit of cotton. He looked at it as a symbol of change, a relic of a past period. He had just flown in the new TWA 40-passenger plane and found it so soundproof that the cotton-stuffed-eared travel of ordinary flying was no longer a necessity.

The distinguished visitor was accompanied by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker of the TWA line. From the plane they jumped into cars, were soon under water—through the new East Boston Tunnel—and in 10 minutes were in the heart of Boston ready for a joint luncheon speaking engagement at the Hotel Statler this noon.

Country Fairs

Leaves and Fairs

New England's country fairs are sufficient proof that summer is over, that frost will soon be on the vine and that there is no "if" about winter coming. The Topsfield Fair is past. Fair visitors today turned toward Brockton, where the annual Brockton Fair is holding its regular exhibits with special stunt attractions to get the nonagricultural public. The usual crowds are having the usual good times, going home on the usual crowded roads. A mark of fall as definite as turning leaves is taking place.

Miscellaneous

Trombone Runaway

Robert Carrado, 14, of Brockton always wanted to play a trombone. But practicing on a trombone is not conducive to quiet in the home and besides the instrument and lessons cost money.

Finally, however, Robert's parents got him the trombone. Joy reigned supreme for a while. But soon the monotony of daily practice proved too much and Robert looked out of the window more and more, practiced less and less.

In the meantime his parents had come to like the trombone, had decided that more and merrier work by Robert was needed. As his enthusiasm curve went down, his parents' went up. An increase from one to two and finally to three practice periods a day was invoked.

That was too much for Robert who started from home with his trombone under his arm, determined to go anywhere except back to the slavery of the sliding horn. Watertown police finally picked the youngster up. By the time his anxious parents had arrived, Robert had as good as won his case and the tyranny of three hours of practice was quickly agreed upon as gone for all time.

Delayed Delivery

Occasionally the rapid service of the Post Office Department is marked by rare cases of letters wandering for years before they finally arrive. Today saw Miss Edna Shea of New Bedford the holder of a card arriving yesterday that had been nearly 22 years on the way. It was mailed in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Dec. 23, 1912. No explanation was available.

Winter Advance Guard

Winter winds blowing from the north across Boston will find familiar feathers to sweep through when they hit Franklin Park this year. Today attendants at the zoo were examining with interest the arrival of two arctic birds, a sea parrot and a murre.

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Beautiful Shoes
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RELIABLE GOODS ONLY
Clothes
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Wash Dresses in Bright "Everfast Prints"
$2.95
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of Distinction
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WISE-SMITH'S
September Sale of
HOUSEWARES
because of its wanted items and low prices is stirring up interest on the part of thrifty housewives all over Connecticut! Don't miss your share of the bargains!
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAMPUS THOUGHTS
for
Hard Wear
nothing like a rough, tweedy 3-piece suit with that casual British look in the skirt, jacket and coat—and—what is most important—it gives a girl a whole wardrobe in one!
$39.75 up
Stackpole Moore Tryon
Importers
HARTFORD

Est. GB 1871
The Usual Fall Activity of Our
CUSTOM TAILORING
has started
Our line is now complete
The Store You Come Back To
GEMMILL, BURNHAM
Incorporated
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HARTFORD, CONN.
FOX'S SEPTEMBER SALE of
HOME FURNISHINGS
Start TODAY!
Have you received your copy of our 16-page circular announcing unparalleled values?

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The books reviewed on the Monitor book page will be found on our shelves.
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Stock Your Pantry NOW
Our SEMI-ANNUAL Food Fair and Sale of Fine Groceries
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Offers Large Savings on Quality Products
Eight Separate Booths—in West Store, Street Floor
Samples in Each Booth
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ELI MOORE'S BABY SHOP
Inc.
"A Store Every Mother Should Know"
Children's Fashions
to 12 Years
158 Orange Street
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HOOVER'S NEW DIRT DETECTIVE
See the Dirt Finder—feature of the beautiful new streamlined Sentinel Series Hoovers. Spies out elusive dirt—makes cleaning easier and better. Our Hoover man will gladly leave a Sentinel Series Hoover for your trial use.
AS LITTLE AS $4.50 DOWN
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Fountain Pen and Pencil Sets
from $1.75 per set upward
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ORIENTAL RUGS
A new shipment has just been received.
HOW LONG since the grit has been thoroughly removed from your rugs? It should be done often. Special prices on washing Domestics and Orientals.
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LEISURE FOOTWEAR
They wear better / look better / feel better
Most Complete Stock in New Haven County
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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All Kinds of
ROOFING
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All Work Guaranteed
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Phone 7-3793 Fred Biggs, Mgr.
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Quick, Cheerful Service
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THE TRUE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Our new Fall models are here—and they're more beautiful than ever. Come in and see them.
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Owen Motors
Inc.
250 Whalley Avenue
HUDSON
and
TERRAPLANE
and
Fine Used Cars
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Connecticut's Largest Manufacturing Furriers
Kramer's
Reliable Furs
191 Orange St.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

BULLARD'S
Elm Street, Corner Orange
Lamps
$2.95 to $25
You will find unusual beauty and unusual value in our new Fall Display.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Muriel's
890 Chapel Street
Corner Orange
Here you will find exactly the style dress you are looking for—and to fit your purse. From $7.95
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Ann Allen Gowns
2½ Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.
You are Cordially Invited to our
Fall Showing
Gowns Coats
Suits
Sportswear Hats
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LADIES'
Hand Woven Zipper
PURSES
Made in Santa Fe by the "Chimayo" Indians.
Flexible
Easily Cleaned
Stylish
Each One Different
Limited supply obtained through personal purchase.
$2.00 and $2.50
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All Laundry Work Must Be SATISFACTORY because INSPECTED BY A Good Housekeeper
"Monarch Washed Clothes Wear Longer"
"INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION DRY CLEANING"
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"EVERYTHING STERILIZED"
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COAL
Best Grade Anthracite
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Will fit any furnace. Provides automatically controlled heat. Automatic coal feed and ash removal. Installed on rental basis if desired.
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Annual Sale of Fur-trimmed Coats
$58 and $78
¼ deposit holds any coat until Nov. 1st. Charges billed as of Nov. 1st.
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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Talmadge Named At Georgia Polls; New York Voting

Ritchie Leads in Maryland; Primary Results Shown in Nine States

By the Associated Press

New York—Nominates candidates today for Congress and State Legislature.

Georgia—Renominated Gov. Eugene Talmadge yesterday, after his "Roosevelt and Talmadge" campaign stand.

Maryland—Gave Gov. Albert C. Ritchie the lead for Democratic renomination in yesterday's primary.

New York Republicans and Democrats made nominations in their primary election today for 43 representatives—the largest state delegation in Congress—with many incumbents having opposition.

Delegates also were elected to the New York State Conventions Sept. 27 and 28, which will nominate candidates for United States Senator, Governor and two representatives at large.

Returns from Tuesday's primaries in seven states showed:

In Michigan, Frank A. Picard, ardent Roosevelt man, was the Democratic choice to oppose Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg in November. Arthur J. Lacy was given the Democratic nomination for Governor over the incumbent, William A. Comstock, to oppose the Republican Frank D. Fitzgerald.

Colorado Democrats renominated Gov. Ed C. Johnson after a close contest with Miss Josephine Roche. He will be opposed in the general election by Nate C. Warren, Republican.

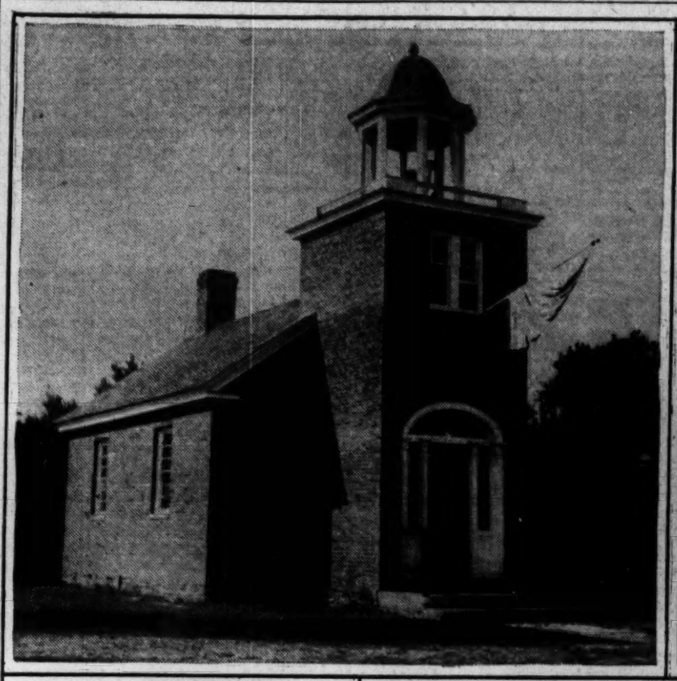
Senator Huey P. Long rode roughshod over the last remnants of opposition to his rule in Louisiana—Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley's New Orleans faction.

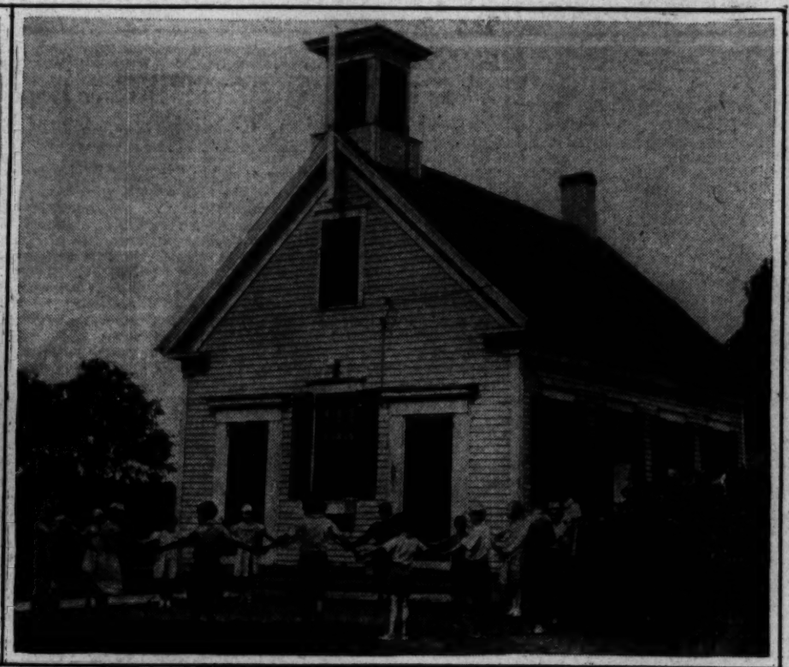
Senator Henry F. Ashurst and Gov. B. B. Moeur of Arizona won Democratic renomination, and Representative Isabella Greenway, close friend of the Roosevelts, made a runaway of the Democratic nomination for representative-at-large.

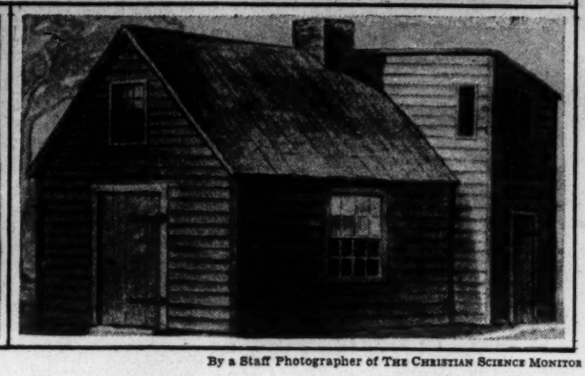
The Republican Senator Warren R. Austin was renominated in Vermont to oppose Fred C. Martin, a New Deal champion. New Hampshire Republicans nominated H. Stiles Bridges for Governror, to oppose John L. Sullivan, Democrat.

Lewis B. Schwellenbach was nominated by Washington Democrats for the senatorial seat from which Senator C. C. Dill, Democrat, is retiring. He probably will be opposed by the Republican Reno Odlin.

Townward Runs the Tide of Education in New England







By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Buses Supplant Old-Time Trudging of Pupils Along Dusty Roads of Countryside

Upper Left—Brick School at Storrowton, Mass., More Than 150 Years Old. Stood in Whately Until Removed to Springfield Fair Grounds Where It Serves as Example of Typical District School. Upper Right—District School on Cape Cod. Lower, Left to Right—Tablet Marking Birthplace of Horace Mann. School Bus of Today. Combined School and Watchtower Built at Dedham in 1649.

Date Again Set For Investiture Of Reichsbishop

Dr. Engelke Appointed Chief Assistant to Müller

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 13—The oft-postponed and long-overdue investiture of Dr. Ludwig Müller, former army chaplain, as Reichsbishop of the Reich's Evangelical Church was officially announced for Sept. 23 at the German Pastors' Congress at Frankfurt-on-Main.

In making the announcement yesterday, Dr. August Jäger, administrator of the Reich's Church, denied that incorporation of state churches into one Reich's Church had meant any interference with their creeds. He hinted at the possibility that a centralized Reich's Church would ultimately consist of regional churches having their own creeds. But whatever happened, the Reich's Church government desires to respect creeds and form of worship, he declared.

Dr. Jäger asserted that the oath which pastors will be called on to take in the future is not an oath to any form of church government, but for performance of the duties of the offices which they hold. The oath which has to be taken by state officials must also be applied to church officials, he concluded.

The oath for pastors is strongly opposed by many on the grounds that it is swearing to an unworthy and unacceptable form of church government.

Meanwhile Dr. Müller has appointed Dr. Friedrich Engelke to be "vicar" of the Reich's Church. As such, Dr. Engelke, who is head of the "Rauhehaus," the famous evangelical home for needy children in north Germany, and a noted preacher, will be the Reichsbishop's deputy and will have an important influence on future church policy.

Coincidentally, the council of the oppositional synod publishes today a statement that disciplinary measures have been taken by the Reich's Church government against 1000 Protestant pastors. Seventy-five prohibitions to exercise their office have been issued by the Reich's Church government without proper procedure, it is asserted, and a large number of pastors have been compulsorily retired, or sent to lower pastoral offices, or removed from control of their community council and fined.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC orchestra....	Dance music.....	Organ recital.....
5:15	"Hickory Nuts".....	Dramatic sketch..	'Once Upon a Time'	Between Book Ends
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Tales of Courage..	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Curtis radio chat.	Soloist; orch.....	"Wayside Cottage".
6:00	Irish Minstrels.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sports; news talk.	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; features....	Features; news....	Football talk.....	Terry O'Toole.....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	Billy Batchelor....	Merry-Go-Round..	Political talk.....
7:00	Drama; news; music.	Salute program....	Political talk.....	Baseball; news....
7:15	"Joe and Bateese"...	Gene and Glenn....	Golf report.....	Organ recital.....
7:30	Minstrelsy duo.....	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Political talk.....
8:00	Soloists; pop. orch...	Vallee Orchestra:	Kate Smith and	Brookline outdoor
8:15	Orrin White, tenor...	Wynne Gibson;	her Swanee music	symphony concert.
8:30	Dean Archer, talk....	Seeley - Fields;	Leith Stevens's	Dean Road, Will
8:45	Edmond Boucher, basso	Virginia Sale.....	Harmonists.....	Dodge, conductor.
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	"Bar X Days and	Organ recital and
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Charles Winnin-	Nights," sketch...	vocal soloist.....
9:30	Hessberger's Bavarian	ger; soloists; skit;	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	Orchestra, Chicago..	Show Boat band..	Pennsylvanians..	Baseball; news....
10:00	NBC Artists Revue:	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Hugh Connor and
10:15	soloists; orchestra...	Music Hall: skit;	in Hollywood; so-	his orchestra.....
10:30	Echoes of the Pali-	Cole Porter; Helen	loists; sketch; or.	Local dance music.
10:45	sades: organ; trio...	Jepson; Ramona..	Rhymester; scores.	The Playboys.....
11:00	Features; music.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Vera Van; orch....
11:15	NBC dance music.....	NBC dance music.	Joe Haymes and	Sign off.....
11:30	Charlie Davis and his	Guy Lombardo &	his orchestra.....	.....
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WBZ, New York City reception to Commander Evangeline Booth; Mayor F. H. LaGuardia; massed bands; chorus.
11:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:15 WAAB, Classical Album; program of classical recordings.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Cincinnati game, Braves Field, Fred Hocy, reporter.
3:30 WBZ, Temple of Song; Chicago A Capella Chorus, Noble Cain, director.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, Mormon tabernacle choir and organ, from Chicago fair.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia"; musical dramatization of LaPrade book.

Dinner and After

7:15 WNAC, National amateur golf report, from The Country Club, Brookline.
7:30 WBZ, Grace Hayes, musical comedy star, in song recital.
8:00 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
8:00 WBZ, "Musical Keys"; piano; organ; narrator; mixed octet.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:15 WAAB, Boston Opera Club Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn and Muriel Wilson, soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Floyd Gibbons; Irene Beasley; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Johnny Green's "In the Modern Manner"; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Star-Spangled Banner," dramatic and musical; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:30 WBZ, Isidor Philipp, composer-pianist; NBC String Quartet.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, NRA mass meeting, New York City; Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, speaker.

Old Records Doomed

Most of the newspapers published in the United States since 1868 are probably doomed to extinction through decay of the paper unless preservative measures are employed, the national bureau of standards reports.

Opening of Schools Shows Big Change In Rural Sections

Thousands of Massachusetts children return to school today. For those who live in the city, there is little about this readjournment which sets it off from any other year. But country youngsters, whether they know it or not, are seeing a gradual change in education. Instead of trudging dusty roads to the little red school house, they are riding in community-owned buses. Many of them are attending schools in large towns instead of assembling at the one-room structure at the crossroads.

All of which means that the wheels of progress in their rapid revolution have almost done away with the old district school. There are still a few left, but the automobile has made it cheaper to transport children to city or county schools than to support one-room buildings where all the grades and all the subjects were taught by one teacher.

A tour through New England byways brings reminders of the days when the district school was the chief educational institution. There is the old Nathan Hale School at New London, Conn., where the famed patriot was teaching when he was taken by the British. At the Eastern States Fair Grounds in Springfield one finds the neat little red brick school building typical of the more prosperous communities of 150 years or so ago. There are also others which bring back the days of long walks between home and school on cold winter mornings.

It was Horace Mann, the young lawyer of Franklin, Mass., who more than any other person was responsible for the development of Massachusetts public education. As a boy, he studied Latin and Greek by himself and with no formal instruction was able to enter Brown University and later a law school.

But Mann was determined that others should not be faced with the same struggle to acquire education and during his long service in Massachusetts schools, he brought the State to the fore as an educational center. City, county and common schools all came under his guiding hand at one time or another. And whatever the trend may be today, it is of slight importance as compared with the foundation for all public schooling which he laid.

Ban on Fireworks Sale Planned in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13—The Chamber of Commerce and Civics of the Oranges and Maplewood is about to launch a movement to ban the sale of fireworks in the entire State of New Jersey. Acting on behalf of municipal officials and business men, the Orange body is to present a bill to the State Legislature in January, calling for elimination of fireworks at all celebrations in the State and prohibiting both the sale and use of explosives.

While fireworks are not permitted in the Oranges, it has been found that residents of these municipalities have been able to obtain fireworks from adjoining towns where their sale is still allowed.

Coöperative Selling Of Eggs Proposed

RYE BEACH, N. H., Sept. 13 (AP)—Mr. Harry R. Lewis, Rhode Island Commissioner of Agriculture, today said many egg commission firms resorted to unfair practices in dealing with farmers and predicted the formation of a New England-wide cooperative egg-marketing organization.

The coöperative, he said, would guarantee consumers more good eggs for their money by reducing poultrymen's commission costs 25 to 50 per cent.

Mr. Lewis made his statement at the opening session of the New England Poultry Producers' Council, convening here with 400 representatives from 13 northeastern states.

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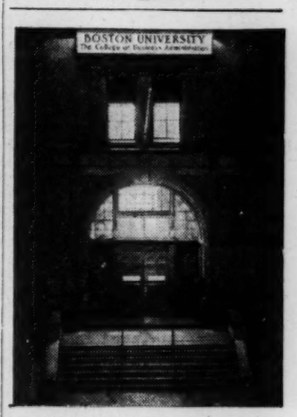

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Perry Retains United States Tennis Title

Beats Allison, Who Actually Wins One More Game and Six More Points

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Frederick J. Perry of England is still the greatest lawn tennis player of the world, but he had to prove it all the way yesterday, as the United States men's singles championship came to an end on the center court of Forest Hills Stadium, of West Side Tennis Club, in a blaze of glory. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, Texas, fought him on even terms all the way, and not until the final rally ended in favor of the British Davis Cup star was the issue really decided.

For two full hours of actual play the pair battled, with Perry winning by a score of 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 1—6, 8—6. Allison actually won one more game, as well as six more points.

Allison Brilliant

It was the greater steadiness and headier play of the Englishman that finally settled the issue. Allison was far more brilliant, especially in the later sets, when his volley play forced Perry to stay on the defensive most of the time. But Perry watched his opponent, and every opening that Allison left exposed was made full use of by the champion. Especially was this the case in the net rushes of the American.

Time and again, Perry would slip over a short shot to his opponent's backhand, and most of these were volleyed into the net by Allison. Then Perry conserved his energy far better than the Texan. When there was a chance, Perry would ease off a bit, and abandon attempts at brilliancies, as in the fourth set, when Perry let it go with hardly an effort, saving his strength for the final battle. Similarly, in the final set, Perry remained in back court most of the time, even when Allison was climbing by a brilliant display of reserve power, from 2—5, to 5-all. But the effort slowed up the Texan, and the steadiness of Perry finally gave him the break, in spite of two brilliant volleys by Allison at match point. The recapitulation of the score shows this. Allison scored 155 points, on one service ace, 47 placements, and 107 errors by Perry, including 3 double faults. But he made 123 errors himself, including 5 double faults, and these were fatal, aided by the 26 placements scored by the Englishman.

Shower Before Match

The weather was still persistent in opposition to the completion of the championship, as a heavy shower half an hour before the scheduled time for the match delayed it a full hour. But tarpaulins protected the courts, and they were dry when the match began.

Allison started service, but Perry broke through at the opening, and then coasted along on his service until he was leading at 4—3. Then a stronger effort by Allison tied the score on a break back. But Perry exerted his full skill, and recovered the advantage in the next game, then ran out the set with a love game, ending with a placement from deep court.

Perry ran up a lead of 4—0 at the start of the second set, chiefly on Allison's errors, with only two earned points out of 21 to his credit. Then he eased off, and brilliant play by Allison gave him the next three games. But once more Perry busied himself with backcourt drives to take the next two games and the set, 6—3.

The third set was the real fight of the match. Allison won the first two games with the loss of only one point, and was twice within a point of taking the next. But his errors and the skillful service of Perry finally gave the game to the latter, when two returns of service landed in the net, and Perry went into the lead in turn on more errors by Allison. But now the American rose to his greatest heights, and smashing volleys and his service gave him the next four games to stem the tide, with eight placements to his credit out of 17 points.

Allison made a brilliant start once more at the start of the fourth set, and after he broke through Perry's service in the fourth game, the champion deliberately eased off once more, and made hardly an effort for the balance of the set.

The final set started with Perry serving, and the games followed service to two-all, with little attempt to break. But in the fifth came the final supreme effort of Allison, when he led at 40—15 and was four times within a point of the break. But here the steady play of Perry from backcourt led the Texan into errors, and Perry held the advantage. This seemed to discourage the Texan, and he dropped the next two games to put Perry at 5—2. Perry then attempted to ease off a bit, and this proved almost fatal, as Allison promptly recovered his morale, and won three games in a row to tie the score at 5-all, and with the loss of only three points. Perry was now using his most effective service, and won two love games with its aid, while Allison won the third with his volleys. Then Perry went after the match, and though a pair of volleys delayed the result, he finally scored the break, and the match.

United States Men's Tennis Singles Championship—Final Round

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 1—6, 8—6.

Tops Lawn Tennis World

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frederick J. Perry of England

Retains United States Title by Defeating Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, in Five-Set Final.

Gales Ferry to House Yale Football Squad

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13 (AP)—The raw material which will go into the making of a Yale football squad converged on this city yesterday to undergo the required physical examinations prior to departure Saturday for Gales Ferry which will be the early training grounds.

The university department of health conducted the physical examinations, described as the most rigid in years. Only those students who receive letter-perfect marks will be eligible for the practice.

Yale coaches, looking over the crop of candidates expressed themselves with enthusiasm at the outlook. Here and there were men who had much to do last season in the making of a team, and there were graduates from last fall's freshman team.

The athletic association's staff went to Gales Ferry yesterday to look over arrangements for the squad. In the crew house will be single beds for at least 50 men, while there will be some doubling up to accommodate others. The racing boathouse, the manager's quarters and Payne Whitney House all will be utilized for dormitory purposes.

South Australian Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—By defeating the holder, Mrs. E. Britten Jones, in the final round, 1 up, Mrs. G. de Crespigny has become the new woman golf champion of South Australia. As president of the South Australian Ladies' Golf Union, Mrs. Jones presented the championship cup to her successful rival. Owing to wind and driving rain, the opening rounds of the game were rather poor, but there was a great finish in the final stage. By holing two putts on the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth, Mrs. de Crespigny established a lead of 1 up to win on the last green. The champion has been playing only for six years, and is not yet in her thirties. In 1931, she gained her first championship—the Royal Adelaide Golf Club title—and the same year was runnerup to Mrs. Jones in the final of the state championship.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	84	63	.571
Columbus	82	68	.547
Milwaukee	79	68	.537
Indianapolis	76	73	.510
Louisville	76	73	.510
Toledo	68	81	.456
St. Paul	66	83	.443
Kansas City	63	85	.426

Results Sept. 12

Minneapolis 8, St. Paul 7.
Columbus 6, Indianapolis 3.
Only games scheduled.

Red Sox Purchase Dahlgren

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Sale of Ellsworth Dahlgren, San Francisco Mission first baseman, to the Boston Red Sox was confirmed yesterday by President Joe Bearwald of the Coast League club. It was an outright cash deal, with Dahlgren to report in the spring. Up to Tuesday Dahlgren was hitting at a .295 clip. He joined the club late in 1931, coming from Tucson of the Arizona-Texas League, and has been the regular first sacker since. He is 22 years old, stands six feet and weighs 193 pounds. His home is in San Francisco.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	54	29	.651
Seattle	45	34	.570
Hollywood	43	35	.551
Missions	43	38	.531
San Francisco	43	41	.512
Oakland	40	43	.482
Portland	29	51	.363
Sacramento	29	55	.345

Results Sept. 12

Los Angeles 4, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 9, San Francisco 5.
Only games.

Driggs Eliminates Torrance In United States Amateur Golf

Little Defeats Gandi, 4 and 2; Turnesa Downs Yates, 5 and 3, and Stuart Bows to the Sole Remaining Ex-Champion, Chick Evans, 4 and 3

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 13—W. Lawson Little Jr. of the Presidio Golf Club, San Francisco, holder of the British amateur championship, meets Willie Turnesa of the Fairview Country Club, Elmsford, N. Y.; Charles Evans Jr. of the Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, meets Donald Armstrong of the Aurora (Ill.) Country Club; Ernest F. Pieper Jr. of the San Jose (Calif.) Country Club, meets Reynolds Smith of the Lakewood Country Club, Dallas, and Edmund H. Driggs Jr. of the Cherry Valley Club, Garden City, meets David Goldman of the Dallas (Texas) Country Club, in the sixth round of the United States amateur golf championship tournament at The Country Club, Clyde Park, this afternoon.

Fifth Round

The fifth round was played this morning and the four matches that received the most attention were the ones in which Driggs made the title safe for America by removing T. A. Torrance of the Royal & Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, 2 up; the one in which Evans, the sole remaining ex-champion, defeated Mark J. Stuart of the Fox Hills Country Club, Stapleton, N. Y., 4 and 3; the one in which Little defeated Harry Gandi of the Twin Hills Golf & Country Club, Oklahoma City, 4 and 2; and the one in which Turnesa eliminated the intercollegiate champion, Charles R. Yates of the Atlanta A. C., 5 and 3.

Turnesa played splendid golf and is now a decided threat for the title. He covered the first nine holes in 32, three strokes under par and was still 3 under par when the match ended. At only one hole was he over par and that was at the fourteenth, where he had his only 6 of the match. He got his first birdie at the first hole when Yates's putt knocked his ball into the cup. At the fifth he chipped into the cup from off the green. The cards:

Turnesa, out	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4—32
Yates, out	5	4	5	4	4	4	2	4	4—36
Turnesa, in	4	4	2	4	4				
Yates, in	4	4	3	5	5				

Evans played championship golf in his match with Stuart. He was out in 36, only one over par and was 2 up at the turn. They halved the first one in 5s. Evans won the second with a birdie 3 by sinking a 10-foot putt. They halved the third and fourth. Evans hit a tree with his second at the fifth and he lost the hole. Evans had another birdie 3 at the sixth where he made another 10-foot putt. Another 10-foot putt gave him a birdie 2. Although his second shot was short at the ninth, he pitched to within 8 feet of the cup and sank his putt. At the 11th, Evans took 3 to get on, but sank a 20-foot putt for a birdie 4. With the aid of another long putt Evans had another birdie at the 12th. Stuart won the 13th hole when he laid Evans a stymie. The next two holes were halved in par figures, giving Evans the match. The cards:

Evans, out	5	3	5	4	5	3	2	5	4—36
Stuart, out	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5—38
Evans, in	4	4	2	5	5	4			
Stuart, in	5	5	3	4	5	4			

Goldman Wins 2 and 1

The first match to finish was the one between David Goldman of the Dallas (Texas) Country Club and Fred Haas Jr. of the Colonial Country Club, New Orleans, and the former was the winner 2 and 1. Goldman is the player who put out Bobby Jacobson of Deal, N. J., conqueror of Johnny Goodman, in the fourth round yesterday and he played brilliant golf today matching par for the first 14 holes of the match. He had a birdie 3 at the second and was one over par at the fifth; but equalled par on all the others except the fifteenth where he was one over. He had five one-putt greens out of the first nine. Their cards:

Goldman, out	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	4—35
Haas, out	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	5—38
Goldman, in	4	5	3	4	5	5	3	4	
Haas, in	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	

To Driggs, former Princeton varsity football player, went the honor of removing the last foreign player from the tournament when he defeated T. A. Torrance of the Royal & Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scot., 2 up. They had a great battle over the first 13 holes; but from then on Torrance was over par on every hole except the fifteenth. They were all even at the ninth, both going out in 39. Torrance took the lead at the eleventh, when Driggs had a 6 and made it 2 up by taking the twelfth with a par 3. Driggs won the next two to square the match. Torrance went 1 up at the next hole; but Driggs won the next three to take the match. Their cards:

Driggs, out	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	5—39
Torrance, out	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4—39
Driggs, in	4	6	4	4	5	5	3	4	4—39—78
Torrance, in	4	6	3	5	6	4	4	5	5—41—80

The only match to go extra holes was won by Reynolds Smith of the Lakewood C. C., Dallas, Texas, when he defeated Winfield S. Day Jr. of the Elmhurst, (Ill.) Country Club, 1 up in 20 holes. They had cards of 79 and 80, respectively, for the regulation 18 holes of play and, after halving the first extra in 5s, Smith won the match with a birdie 3 on the next. Their cards:

Smith, out	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	5—39											
Day, out	6	4	5	4	4	3	4	6	5—41											
Smith, in	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	6	4—40—79											
Day, in	3	5	3	4	6	5	4	5	4—39—80											
Smith, in	5	3																		
Day, in	5	4																		

Ernest F. Pieper Jr. of the San Jose (Calif.) C. C., defeated Russell W. Martin, Flossmore (Ill.) Country Club, in a close match 1 up.

Pieper, out	5	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	5—37
Martin, out	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	5—38
Pieper, in	3	5	3	5	5	4	3	4	5—37—74
Martin, in	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	5	5—37—75

Don Armstrong of the Aurora (Ill.) Country Club was the other player to make the sixth round when he defeated Earl F. Combs of the Virginia Country Club, Long Beach, Calif., 4 and 3. Armstrong played fine golf going out. He had a medal card of 34, one under par, and started home 4 up on his opponent. He made it 5 up by winning the tenth, but then Combs won the next two holes to cut the margin to 3 up. After halving the thirteenth and fourteenth in 5s, Armstrong took the match with a 4 at the fifteenth. Their cards:

Armstrong, out	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	4	4—34
Combs, out	5	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	5—38
Armstrong, in	4	5	4	5	5	4			
Combs, in	5	4	3	5	5	5			

Little took a commanding lead in his match with Gandi by winning the first four holes. He was 3 up at the turn. They halved the tenth and eleventh and then Gandi cut the margin to two strokes by winning the twelfth, 3 to 4. The next hole was halved in 4s, and then Little went 3 up again by winning the fourteenth, 4 to 5. The next was halved when Little just missed a 10-foot putt; but he ended the match at the next hole with a 25-foot putt for a 3. Their cards:

Little, out	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	5	4—37
Gandi, out	6	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	5—39
Little, in	4	5	4	4	4	4	3		
Gandi, in	4	5	3	4	5	5	4		

Fourth Round Play

Equally hazardous was the path of the favorite in the fourth round matches. Only Chick Evans, Tony Torrance and Lawson Little survived the onslaught of youthful unknowns. Somerville, Scotty Campbell, Canadian champion, and Maurice McCarthy, a favored veteran, all toppled to new names nationally. Even those who had been "giant killers" met their elimination in the p. m. when French, Jacobson and Givan, conquerors of Guilford, Goodman and Sweetser respectively, fell by the wayside.

The summary:

Fourth Round

Fred Hass Jr., Colonial C. C., New Orleans, La., defeated Charles A. Reckner, Cedarbrook C. C., Mount Airy, Penna., 5 and 3.

David Goldman, Dallas C. C., Dallas, Texas, defeated Robert J. Jacobson, Hollywood, G. C., Deal N. J., 6 and 4.

T. A. Torrance, Royal and Ancient G. C., St. Andrews, Scot., defeated J. E. French Jr., San Francisco G. C., California, 2 and 1.

Edmund H. Driggs Jr., Cherry Valley Club, Garden City, N. Y., defeated John H. Nies, United Shoe Machinery G. C., Beverly, Mass., 7 and 6.

Ernest Pieper Jr., San Jose C. C., San Jose, Calif., defeated Albert Campbell, Earlinton C. C., Seattle, Wash., 5 and 4.

Russell W. Martin, Flossmoor C. C., Flossmoor, Ill., defeated Jack Hoerner, Stanford University G. C., Palo Alto, Calif., 4 and 2.

Reynolds Smith, Lakewood C. C., Dallas, Texas, defeated C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt and Country Club, London, Ont., Can., 1 up (19 holes).

Winfield S. Day Jr., Elmhurst C. C., Elmhurst, Ill., defeated C. Bayard Mitchell 2d., Pine Valley G. C., Clementon, N. J., 1 up (19 holes).

Mark J. Stuart, Fox Hills G. C., Stapleton, N. Y., defeated Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., Mayfield C. C., Brecksville, Ohio, 5 and 3.

Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater G. C., Chicago, Ill., defeated George H. Flinn Jr., Oakmont C. C., Oakmont, Penna., 2 up.

Earl F. Combs, Virginia C. C., Long Beach, Calif., defeated Edward S. Stimpson, Brae Burn G. C., Waban, 1 up.

Don Armstrong, Aurora C. C., Aurora, Ill., defeated Rodney Bliss Jr., Happy Hollow G. C., Omaha, Neb., 3 and 1.

Willie Turnesa, Fairview C. C., Elmsford, N. Y., defeated John B. Nash, London H. & C. C., London, Ont., 4 and 2.

Charles R. Yates, Atlanta A. C., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Bob Keplar, Northmoor G. & C. C., Dayton, Ohio, 5 and 4.

W. Lawson Little Jr., Presidio G. C., San Francisco, Calif., defeated Chester O'Brien, Westborough C. C., Webster Groves, Mo., 4 and 3.

Harry Gandi, Twin Hills G. and C. C., Oklahoma City, defeated H. L. Givan, Olympic G. and C. C., Seattle, Wash., 1 up.

Fifth Round

David Goldman, Dallas (Texas) C. C., defeated Fred Haas Jr., Colonial C. C., New Orleans, 3 and 1.

Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater G. C., Chicago, defeated Mark J. Stuart, Fox Hills C. C., Stapleton, N. Y., 4 and 3.

Edmund H. Driggs Jr., Cherry Valley Club, Garden City, defeated T. A. Torrance, Royal and Ancient G. C. of St. Andrews, Scotland, 2 up.

Donald Armstrong, Aurora (Ill.) C. C., defeated Earl F. Combs, Virginia C. C., Long Beach, Calif., 4 and 3.

Willie Turnesa, Fairview C. C., Elmsford, N. Y., defeated Charles R. Yates, Atlanta A. C., 5 and 3.

Ernest F. Pieper Jr., San Jose (Calif.) C. C., defeated Russell W. Martin, Flossmore (Ill.) C. C., 1 up.

W. Lawson Little Jr., Presidio G. C., San Francisco, defeated Harry Gandi, Twin Hills G & C. C., Oklahoma City, 4 and 2.

Reynolds Smith, Lakewood C. C., Dallas, defeated Winfield S. Day Jr., Elmhurst (Ill.) C. C., 1 up (20 holes).

Charles Jennings Takes the Lead In U. S. Golf Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 13—With Charles H. Jennings of Roaring Gap (N. C.,) Golf Club turning in the best card for the first section of the United States Senior Golfers' Association annual championship tournament which is being played on the links of the Apawamis Club, the second section starts its 36-hole competition today. One round of 18 holes will take place today with the other 18 holes being played tomorrow and if Jennings is not to take the title now held by Raleigh H. Lee of Scioto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio, someone will have to better the 158 which the Roaring Gap veteran turned in for his 36 holes.

As most of the leading seniors took part in the first section it looks very much as if 158 would be a hard card to beat; but there are one or two good golfers in the second section who are expected to put up a good battle for the title.

Jennings was hard pressed by Lee and it looked, at the end of the first nine holes yesterday, as if the champion would pass the Ohio player. Jennings started play with a one-stroke lead over Lee; but he took a 40 for the first nine yesterday while Lee was turning in a par 36. Coming home, however, Lee fell off badly taking a 42 while Jennings was making it in 38. This gave the 1933 champion a total of 159, one behind Jennings.

F. C. Newton of Round Hill Club, runnerup in two previous tournaments and the leader at the end of 18 holes of play, had to share third place with David N. Tallman of the Minikahada (Minn.,) Club, runnerup in 1933, each having 160. The cards of the leaders follow:

Class A—75 Years and Over

N. Vickers, Queens Valley	206	52	153
Otto Hockmeyer, Vesper	207	50	157
Robert Collier, Dunwoodie	214	56	158
W. W. Dempster, Rhode Island	209	50	159
Rev. W. W. Leete, Race Brook	193	32	161

Class B—70 to 74 Years

J. J. Pulleyn, Oakland	227	80	147
A. J. Wellington, Woodland	193	40	153
J. M. Jamison, Oakmont	189	34	155
A. L. Dean, Westchester Hills	210	46	164
W. H. Bradley, Long Meadow	225	60	165
C. P. Gray, Wykagyl	225	60	165

Class C—65 to 69 Years

F. H. Birch, Kishawana	195	44	151
C. W. Stage, Cleveland	177	26	151
F. L. Kent, Scarsdale	187	36	151
A. T. Dent, Apawamis	198	44	154
Dr. M. M. Cullom, Belle Meade	200	46	154
T. R. Blakeslee, Race Brook	191	36	155
H. P. Haskell, Wykagyl	195	40	155

Class D—60 to 64 Years

A. A. Harrison, Fall River	172	30	142
J. E. Kavanagh, Siwanoy	188	42	146
F. J. Helmle, Knollwood	174	28	146
C. H. Foster, Mayfield	167	20	147
F. C. Newton, Round Hill	160	10	150
D. N. Tallman, Minikahda	191	40	151
W. L. Colt, Siwanoy	191	40	151
J. S. Kenyon, Metacomet	174	22	152
J. R. Poste, Scioto	183	30	153
N. P. Griffin, Garden City	182	28	154
Col. E. Clifford, Chevy Chase	188	34	154
A. B. Hunn, Wykagyl	191	36	155
J. F. Taylor, Essex Co.	181	26	155
E. M. Gilbert, Berkshire	175	20	155
R. W. Lee, Scioto	159	4	155

Class E—55 to 59 Years

C. H. Jennings, Roaring Gap	158	16	142
Alfred Morell, Greenwich	163	20	143
E. A. Guenther, Queens Valley	169	24	145
Embury Palmer, Arcola	172	24	148
J. Howard Ardrey, Apawamis	175	26	149
Angus MacDonald, Kanawha	178	26	152

Four Teams Remain

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 13 (AP)—Four teams remained today in the running for the National Amateur Baseball Federation championship. The defending champions, St. Stanislaus of Youngstown, were eliminated yesterday, losing to Detroit 7 to 2. Birmingham, Ala., meets Detroit and Petrolia, Penns., meets Cleveland. A defeat for Petrolia, representing Butler County, Pennsylvania, would still leave that aggregation in the running, as two defeats are necessary under the rules to remove a team from the championship picture. With a 3-to-2 decision over Birmingham yesterday, Petrolia remained the only undefeated team in the tournament.

Binghamton Evens Series

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., Sept. 13 (AP)—The Binghamton Triplets last night won the second game of the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League championship series, defeating the Williamsport Grays by a score of 7 to 4. The New Yorkers' victory evened up the seven-game series. Williamsport won the opening contest, 5 to 4.

Major-League Baseball

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	50	.635
St. Louis	81	55	.596
Chicago	79	56	.585
Boston	69	66	.511
Pittsburgh	66	67	.496
Brooklyn	59	76	.437
Philadelphia	50	83	.376
Cincinnati	48	86	.358

Results Sept. 12

New York 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 5, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 7.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	x	3	8	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Danning; Birkofer and Padden. Umpires—Sears, Reardon and Stark. Time—1h. 48m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	9	0
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Rhem, Cantwell and Hogan, Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Moran, Stewart and Rigler. Time—1h. 41m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	3	8	1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0

Batteries—Collins, Hansen, Davis and Wilson; Vance, J. Dean and Delancey. Winning pitcher—Hansen. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Barr, Magerkurth and Quigley. Time—1h. 48m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	1—	8	14	3
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0—	7	12	1

Batteries—Carroll, Babich, Zachary, Beck and Berres, Lopez; Kleinhans, Derringer, Richmond, Freitas, Johnson, Barnes and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Beck. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—2h. 31m.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	53	26	.667
Chattanooga	44	31	.587
Nashville	41	36	.532
Memphis	39	38	.506
Atlanta	37	41	.474
Knoxville	35	39	.473
Little Rock	28	45	.384
Birmingham	26	46	.361

Results Sept. 12

New Orleans 2, Nashville 1.
Nashville 4, New Orleans 3.
Knoxville 6, Memphis 4.
Atlanta 3, Birmingham 2.
Chattanooga 4, Little Rock 0.

Helen Pedersen vs. Eunice Dean

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP)—Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., newly-crowned United States girls' champion, and Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, marched into the finals of the Philadelphia district grass court tennis championships in straight-set victories yesterday. Miss Pedersen had little difficulty crushing Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—0, while Miss Dean nosed out Catherine Kendig, Philadelphia, 8—6, 7—5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	88	49	.642
New York	85	53	.616
Cleveland	74	63	.540
Boston	70	68	.507
St. Louis	62	74	.456
Washington	61	74	.452
Philadelphia	57	77	.425
Chicago	48	87	.356

Results Sept. 12

Boston 1, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

At Detroit

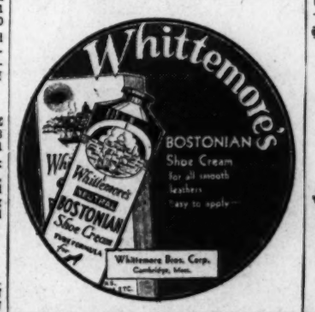
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	1

Batteries—Ostermueller, Walberg and R. Ferrell; Bridges, Hogsett and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Walberg. Losing pitcher—Bridges. Umpires—Owens and Geisel. Time—1h. 38m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—	3	7	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	2	9	1

Batteries—Hudlin, Pearson and Brenzel; Dietrich, Mahaffey and Hayes. Winning pitcher—Hudlin. Losing pitcher—Dietrich. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Summers. Time—1h. 47m.



By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

A New Golf Champion Assured

THE United States is going to have a new golf champion for 1934 and whether it will be a player who has held that honor before rests in the hands of Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, as he is the only former titleholder who was left after only four rounds had been completed yesterday afternoon. The famous 18-hole matches have certainly taken their toll. Oftentimes the 36-hole qualifying round, which started these tournaments off in past years, had seen the elimination of a star player or two; but no such carnage as marked the first four 18-hole rounds of this year comes to my mind at the present time.

Only One of Eleven Left

When the first round started on Monday there were no fewer than 10 former champions in the field in addition to the present holder. These players were all fine golfers, capable of winning most any tournament; but for one reason or another, all but one of them had joined the gallery before the third day of play was over. Most of them fell before players who were little known, the defeat of H. Chandler Egan by Evans being the only match in which a player rated nationally fell before a player of equal ranking. All of the others, except Robert A. Gardner of Chicago and Harrison R. Johnston of St. Paul, who defaulted, met their match in players who had been little considered for the title, and in most of the cases it was not poor playing on the part of the veteran which was responsible for the outcome.

Who Will Come Through?

Tonight will find the field reduced to 4 players, and we venture to say that no follower of golf would ever have named the survivors last Monday morning. The favorites have gone from the field, and who will be the man to succeed Dunlap is the question of the hour. Few will care to try to pick the champion. There are players of international note still in the competition; but recalling what has happened to such stars as Dunlap, Goodman, Ouimet, Sweetser, Fischer, et al., one would be pardoned if he hesitated about selecting one of them for the title. W. Lawson Little Jr. of California, together with Evans, look very good; but there are still some of the younger generation left in the competition, and they are apt to continue to make this tournament one of the most surprising in the history of the United States Golf Association.

Mrs. Vanderbeck Leads Senior Golf Field With an 82

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 13—Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of Cynwyd, Penna., began the defense of her United States senior golf title yesterday by carding an 82, six over women's par, to lead a field of 57 contestants as play opened on the 6014-yard south course of the Westchester Country Club.

The defending champion played the first nine holes in 40 and came home in 42 to lead her nearest rivals by five strokes in the eleventh annual tournament of the United Senior Women's Golf Association.

Mrs. I. M. Wheeler of Scarsdale and Mrs. L. C. DuBois of Darien, Conn., were tied for second with 87s.

The final 18 holes of the 36-hole competition is scheduled for today.

This year's field has been divided into two classes, one for those with handicaps from 1 to 14 and another for those with allowances of 15 and over. There are a number of prizes in each class, but the championship will go to the contestant registering the lowest 36-hole score, regardless of class. The leaders in both classes follow:

Class A

(Handicaps 1-14)

Mrs. I. M. Wheeler, Scarsdale	87	8	79
Miss H. M. Barber, Derby, Conn.	94	14	80
Mrs. E. W. Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va.	88	8	80
Mrs. W. P. Arnold, North Abington, Mass.	94	13	81
Mrs. E. C. Stone, Lexington, Mass.	89	8	81
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Cynwyd, Penna.	82	1	81
Mrs. W. C. Denison, Cleveland	98	14	84
Mrs. A. G. Hupfel, Hackensack	89	5	84
Mrs. L. Jenkins, New York City	97	13	84
Mrs. H. Salmon, Glen Ridge	96	12	84
Mrs. J. D. Schroder, Dorset, Vt.	96	12	84
Mrs. L. C. DuBois, Darien	87	2	85

Class B

(Handicap 15 and over)

Mrs. F. Bausman, Cresskill, N. J.	91	15	76
Mrs. E. M. Mittendorf, Greenwich	102	24	78
Mrs. C. W. Beck Jr., Wyncotte, Penna.	99	18	81
Mrs. R. L. Dana, Newton Center, Mass.	97	16	81

Another Beginning at Middlebrook

WE COME back to Middlebrook, in these first vivid blue and rich brown days of autumn, to find that it has been toiling mightily all summer while we lived a lazy, butterfly life up at our lake. And see what its tireless toil has produced at this, the last and supreme moment of the year! See the final flush of color in the garden, the immemorial turning of the autumn leaves, the giant dahlias and Michaelmas daisies that were not content to bloom when they were small like other flowers, but waited until now, until they towered over all their neighbors! See the load of fruit on the trees, the mighty squash and pumpkin crop, the harvest of white and shiny onions that patiently await our coming!

At this time of year the garden seems to glow and sparkle, the tomatoes, corn and round-headed cabbages fairly shake with laughter, as if to tell how they have worked for us all this time. There is no reproach for our lazy summer, either. They know how we toiled for them last spring.

To gardeners in more rigorous climes this may be a melancholy season, the days of farewell to growing things for another year, but to us it is only the beginning of another cycle. As we go about Middlebrook, to see what changes the summer has brought, we find that the fall cycle already is under way and the winter garden just beginning to emerge.

There are false autumn crocuses now, fuzzy stems with purple flowers, to remind us that, not many months from now the true ones will be pushing through the earth, that down below the surface they are busy already. The berries are reddening on the cotoneasters, on the berberis and holly, getting ready to take over the major duties of the garden when the cold comes. The heaths are preparing to march into bloom long after everything else has gone to sleep.

And there are brown acorns and chestnuts on the trees now to be harvested in vast quantities, for mysterious purposes known only to Joan Edith and Robin from next door. So heavy is the harvest this year that Bill Potts, our wood man, says he can't possibly be mistaken about the approaching winter, even if he has been mistaken about the last three. It is bound, because of the heavy crop of acorns and chestnuts, to be a hard, long winter with heavy wood consumption; and, if we are not satisfied with acorns and chestnuts, look at the mountain ash berries. Look at them, says Mr. Potts, and you won't find any, for the birds have eaten them, a month earlier than ever. What can that mean but a long, hard winter?

BESIDES, SAYS MR. POTTS, the Indians report that all the signs of nature point to it—the habits of the beaver, squirrel and bear. The Indians, says Mr. Potts, are confident that the snow will be two squaws deep. Unfortunately, Mr. Potts' acquaintance with Indians is somewhat limited, and the only one we know, old Harry Luke, who lives at the other end of the lake, takes his weather forecasts from the newspapers and the radio.

But we resolve to delay the harvest no longer. There are vast quantities of potatoes to dig, ten sacks at least, and pit under the big fir tree. There are squashes and marrows and pumpkins to be carted off in a wheelbarrow, three at a time, to leave room on alternate trips for Robin and his sister. There are onions to be pulled and dried in the sun and then braided into mighty strings for hanging in the root cellar.

Here, indeed, is the fulfillment of the season's labors, the repayment of our toil in the spring when the city over the hill was idling through April and May.

Most of all that unhappy city over the hill will never know that final and supreme miracle of the autumn at Middlebrook—our crop of peaches. See them clinging to their warm wall, where they have waited patiently for us to return and pick them! See the color of them, which is the combined effulgence of the sunset and the dawn, as their juice is the materialized essence of the summer, the flavor of rainbows and dew.

NO WONDER, THEN, that there is nothing melancholy about our homecoming from the lake, back to Middlebrook. Here is the great moment of the year, for which we have worked so faithfully, which we have deserved by our early toil, unknown to the city yonder. Here is the season of completion and maturity, of mists hanging purple in the folds of the hills, of mellow fruitfulness on every side, of clear blue skies and brown earth that lies quiet now after its labors.

But the pause is only for a moment—a last short moment of sunshine and warmth and luxurious ease before the new efforts of the autumn begin with the first rains; before the bulbs begin to sprout beneath the soil; before the dried grass turns green again and the restless wheel of nature begins to turn once more. Yes, and before we must start again to make next year's garden—an endless quest.

We enjoy this brief pause while we may. Joan Edith and Robin gather their acorns and chestnuts for mysterious purposes in the playhouse next door. I gather in my squash and onions and apples. Old Hannibal, our turtle, blinks wisely in the sunshine beside the pond, knowing that his time is short, that he must soon go down there in the mud for the winter. The robins flit about in this last warmth, but with an eye on the south, which awaits them. Farmer Pudbury's big bay horses are luxuriating in the field now, but they know it will soon be time for them to start fall plowing. Yes, in a few more days all the summer will have gone. But it is not the end. It is just another beginning.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

Sweet-Scented Varosha

VAROSHA is the modern part, or Famagusta, where everyone lives now; the native population is half Greek and half Turkish, and there is a fairly large English colony. If Salamis used to be called "Sweet Water" in olden days, Varosha should certainly be called "sweet scented" now, for the whole suburb is saturated with the scent of orange blossom. It even overtops the smells of the quaint little market, behind the main native street; and, when we were searching about there among native pots and jars and saddle cloths and colored bridles and strange smelling fish and weird birds, there was always the strongest smell of orange blossom! It was even stronger than the garlic, and that was pretty strong!

Modern life in old countries always fascinates me. I feel it has changed comparatively little, in spite of the new inventions which seem about to submerge it. In Varosha all these contrasts were clashing, but the older customs managed to hold their own still. Half a dozen young Cypriotes would sit round a table in the main street, in the laziest way at eleven o'clock in the morning, listening to the newest jazz coming over the wireless from Bucharest or Constantinople. The baggy trousered Turk in the market would try to sell you some abominable looking fish, or a tin of Huntley & Palmer's biscuits. There was a large shop for tinned foods, the newest makes and varieties, next a tumbled-down little open shed where a Greek sold saddles and bridles, rope halters, stone pottery and large baskets of native grains and cereals.

But best of all, I loved my old potter, and his pottery yard, all open to the street, his clay on one side, his great board and turning wheels on the other. Many times we stopped for a time and chatted to him, the while his quick brown fingers never ceased turning out all sorts of utensils—jars, cups, saucers, water bottles, vases, flowerpots, dozens of things for which we could imagine no use. The potter spoke quite good English—he had a brother in America, and we plied him with questions.

"What is this? What is that? How do you use this queer-shaped jar?"

He could tell us what most things were, but one amazing little object he found difficult to explain. It was a cup on a tiny stand; it had a large handle and holes pierced all over its bowl. He tried hard to explain its use, which seemed to be something connected with blessing, foliage and fire, but we could get no further.

"Where do you live?" he asked at last. "At night, at evening when the sun sets, I will send and show you how we use it."

We told him where we lived, and forgot all about it. Just before sunset, sitting on our veranda, we saw an old Greek woman coming into the hotel. To our amazement, a moment later our own door opened and she came in with the identical little cup in her hand. It was half filled with burning charcoal, and on the top were broken olive leaves, giving forth a strong-smelling smoke. It seems that, when the sun sets, each good Cypriote housewife fills the little bowl with charcoal, crushes some olive leaves over it and carries it from room to room, blessing each for the night as she passes through. The olive leaves used are carefully preserved by each family throughout the year.

E. E.

Leave Open the Green Gate

LEAVE open the green gate,
Girl in moon-colored silks;
Leave open the green gate,
Girl in morning glory headdress,
So that we may follow you
At least as far as the
Blossoming plum plantations.

VIRGINIA MARIAN FERGUSON.

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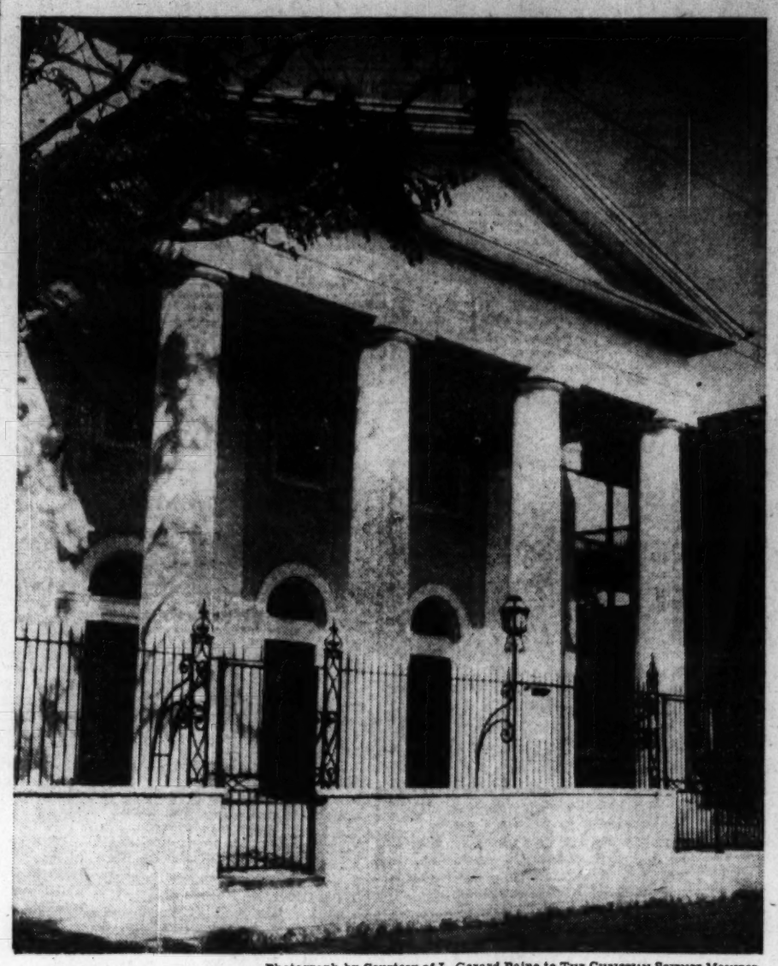

Photograph by Courtesy of L. Gerard Paine to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON is famous for its colonial churches. Among them is a simple edifice which dates from the last days of that formative period which seems to embody and summarize the charm of the era. Flanked by houses even older, the First Baptist Church stands as a memorable tie, linking the present with the past, its surfaces and contours rich in the play of light and shade. The Doric façade is at home in this mellow clime, the sun casting warm shadows on the capitals of the columns as it must have tinted others, centuries before, on the shores of the Mediterranean.

In Charleston—possibly because of the light-colored walls and surfaces—one is more conscious than elsewhere of the intricate patterns of leaves splashed on sunny areas. It seems as if trees grow and walls exist to combine and exhibit a tracery more complex and varied than the most delicate Gothic or the most fantastic Moorish decoration. Happily, the early builders of Charleston realized this long ago, with the result that Charleston has a colonial atmosphere comparable to no other American city.

The history of the founding of this church is one with the founding of the colony itself. Baptists were among the original settlers, and Lady Blake, the wife of the friend and trustee of Lord Berkeley, one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, gave an official seal of approval to their establishment. The original settlement of Charleston was on Albemarle Point, founded there in 1670. Ten years later the colonists moved to the present site between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, and shortly after came the first Baptist minister and a considerable addition to the flock. The Reverend William Scriven came originally to Boston, later receiving a pastorate in Kittery, Maine, from which place the religious intolerance of the period made an early removal paramount. Playing the rôle of a Colonial Moses, he led his flock to the promised land, Charles Town, as it was then called.

During the Reverend Scriven's ministry the church received the site of the present edifice on Church Street as a gift from one of its members, William Elliot, in the last year of the seventeenth century. The first building, erected two years later, was no doubt destroyed in the conflagration of 1740, which laid waste to portions of Charleston.

One should be able to see more of the beautiful balconies running around two sides of the house to the south of this church, balconies that Charleston knew so well how to build, galleries reminiscent of old English inn yards when English drama was in its infancy. And one should see, too, something of the even plainer neighbor to the north that was once owned by Jabob Motte, whose wife, Rebecca, was one of the Revolutionary War heroines of Charleston. But even in this photograph one does see plainly the beautiful wrought-iron fence grille before the church, an excellent example of that metal art which gives Charleston an elusive distinction. Black grilles they are, like black lace shawls worn by high-born ladies of the past.

F. W. S.

This Rose

THE elements rehearsed their parts
Through dark or shining hours.
Now, syllables of rain and sun
Have formed the words of flowers.

A continent, the atmosphere,
A planet, and the sea
Have labored, generations long,
To bring this rose to me.

ELINOR LENNEN.

A Dickensian Inn

THE "George" at Amesbury is a house of considerable size and architectural character, and its beauties might fitly have employed the pencils of Pecksniff's pupils, had the great and good man condescended to notice anything less stupendous than cathedrals, castles and houses of Parliament. As it was, however, the architectural studies of his young friends were made to contemplate nothing meaner than "elevations of Salisbury Cathedral from every possible point of sight," and lesser things were passed contemptuously by.

The "George" after the fine old church—that church in which Tom Pinch played the organ—is the chief ornament of Amesbury, and that it was the inn meant by Dickens when he wrote *Martin Chuzzlewit* is in the village an article of faith which no visitor dare controvert or dispute in any way on the spot. Like the small boys who do not say "Yah!" and are not courageous enough to make grimaces until safely out of arm's reach, we only dare dispassionately discuss the *pros* and *cons* when out of the place. It were not possible on the spot to object, "Yes, but," and then proceed to argue the point, with the landlord, who confidently shows you old Martin Chuzzlewit's bedroom and a room with a descent of one step inside, instead of the "two steps on the inside so exquisitely unexpected that strangers, despite the most elaborate cautioning, usually dived in, head first as into a plunging-bath."

But the truth is, like many another literary landmark, the "Blue Dragon" in *Martin Chuzzlewit* is a composite picture, combining the features of both the "George" at Amesbury, eight miles to the north, and those of the "Green Dragon" at Alderbury, three miles to the south. Nay, there were not so long ago at Alderbury those who remembered the picture sign of the "Green Dragon" there which doubtless Dickens saw in his wanderings around the neighborhood, "A faded and an ancient dragon he was; and many a wintry storm of rain, snow, sleet and hail had changed his color from a gaudy blue to a faint lack-luster shade of grey. But there he hung; rearing in a state of monstrous imbecility on his hind-legs; waxing with every month that passed so much more dim and shapeless that as you gazed at him on one side of the sign-board it seemed as if he must be gradually melting through it and coming out upon the other."—From "The Old Inns of Old England," by CHARLES G. HARPER.

African Penthouses

THE cliff edge to which Endyali led us next morning disclosed a landscape which seemed like a distorted yet beautiful stage-set erected by giants who had dreamed about *The Cabinet of Doctor Caligari*, the paintings of Picasso, the ramparts of Carcassonne, and had jumbled them all together in some secret place of their own hidden among the mountains on the other side of the moon. I am no good at describing landscapes, and nowhere else on earth is there anything like this Habbe landscape, or anything to which it can be sensibly compared. It seemed an incredible accident that these blacks in the interior of Africa had evolved by pure utilitarian chance this fantastic style of architecture with its fictitious resemblance to the romantic feudal style as depicted in books of fairy tales—ramparts, towers, bastions and fortress walls, but clinging to ledges on the sheer cliffs, like nests built by wasps or birds, and looking like Howard Pyle drawings tilted out of perspective, like Maxfield Parrish castles in the clouds, like bad romantic wood-cuts made by . . . engravers a generation ago for *Idylls of the King*. The buttressed towers in which might dwell Merlin or Guinevere or the Lady of Shalott were really granaries, the culverins which projected from the embattled walls were merely wooden drains, the blunt-pointed towers were thatched with straw, the resemblance was all pure hazard, but it was astounding. And this whole topsy-turvy tilted landscape was thickly populated. At one point, descending the staircase, we came out from a narrow defile, tunnel-like, to an open ledge, halfway down the Sangha cliff, which gave a view of the curving face of the palisades for miles, and Endyali pointed out towns clinging there, some near, some distant, telling us the names of the largest, which we would later visit: Ireli, Ibi, Aru.—From "Jungle Ways," by WILLIAM B. SEABROOK. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Only Real Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY intelligent men and women have found that to begin the study of Christian Science is to enter upon a new understanding of life. Glimpses of the pleasant highway which stretches before him come constantly to the Christian Scientist. In the daily routine it is not always easy to keep thought truly attuned to the omnipotence of good, and awake to the falsity of all material ambition; but the harmonizing music which his daily reading brings to his consciousness helps him to keep close to his understanding of right business. The spiritual sustenance which he is receiving week by week through his study of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings helps him directly by keeping his thinking clearer, his abilities productively active, his business conscience fully alive, his power to use common sense in all his dealings undiminished, and his faculties of observation and insight alert.

In "No and Yes" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (p. 2), "The honest student of Christian Science is modest in his claims and conscientious in duty, waiting and working to mature what he has been taught." In the paths of business a man's conscience must always play a large part in his decisions. Often is a business man confronted with the necessity for choosing between the material and the spiritual viewpoint. This sometimes seems to present a great problem to one who is perhaps only just becoming conscious of those "things which are not seen," but which constitute the metaphysician's true capital. Yet if he is grateful for his new-found consciousness, the worker will judge the situation from the standpoint of Truth—from which standpoint he is daily receiving divine direction through his study of Christian Science. He will then realize that, if all his decisions are based on his highest understanding of Truth, the product of them cannot be aught but right, and therefore progressive. He will see clearly that God's man can never make a wrong decision, and so he will work on with rejoicing.

In studying Christian Science we soon become happily aware that spiritual, and not material, things are truly substantial. But at every stage of our journey we all have to meet and master the problem of demonstrating this truth practically. In this direction one student learned a useful lesson from the experience of building a new home. A move had become imperative, but the search for another home was protracted and unsuccessful. But when, like the prodigal son, this student "came to himself," he saw that it was only the material embodiment of home which he had been holding in thought, and that he must first see home as spiritual.

Immediately this fresher, more inspiring, and more satisfying understanding of home began to be entertained, the first stage of the problem was passed. As soon as a decision was made to begin building, an available site was discovered, quite close at hand. The planning and building of this home were approached as opportunities for spiritual demonstration, and through them the student gained a new and richer appreciation of the fact that real substance is spiritual.

The joy with which the realization of God's truly substantial nature dawns upon the progressing student is an experience probably unmatched for bliss in the human journey. The attributes of God can never represent anything but substance to spiritual perceptions, and only in the degree in which we cognize this do we demonstrate that dominion over material circumstances which Christian Science, when faithfully studied and sincerely practiced, unfolds to every individual.

In a world of ever changing values, a world of fluctuations, it is good to feel beneath us the rock, Truth, which is undeniably substantial, changeless, and from which inspiration, as well as strength, can unfailingly be drawn. From each facet of our spiritual jewel of Christian Scence some new light can always be flashed upon every human perplexity. If our attempts to improve the standard of our living are "with love perfumed," as Mrs. Eddy has written (Poems, p. 12), then we cannot fail to distill a blessing out of each day's experience. The view from the windows of our consciousness will be of a fruitful field, whence comes food celestial, a field wherein all the good things of a divinely-governed human life are coming to fullest harvest. To us this will mean that at last we are awakening to a realization of spiritual substance in all its perfection; and behold, we live.

[A Norwegian translation of this article will be found below.]

Den eneste virkelige substans

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MANGE intelligente mennesker har funnet ut at den som begynner å studere Kristen Videnskap, i og med dette begynner å få en ny forståelse av livet. En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] vil stadig få se glimt av den innbydende landevei som strekker sig foran ham. Under det daglige virke er det ikke alltid lett å holde sin tenkning i full overensstemmelse med det godes allmakt og å erkjenne det usanne ved all materiell særgjerrighet; men den harmoni som hans daglige lesning bringer inn i hans bevissthet, hjelper ham til å holde fast ved sin forståelse av hvad rett virksomhet eller forretning vil si. Den åndelige næring som han får uke efter uke gjennem sitt studium av Bibelen og Mrs Eddys skrifter, er ham til direkte hjelp ved at den holder hans tenkning klarere, hans evner produktivt virksomme, hans forretningssamvittighet helt ut våken, hans evne til å bruke sund fornuft i alle sine foretagender usvekket og hans iakttagelsesevne og dømmekraft årvåken.

I "Nei og Ja" har Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, skrevet (s. 2): "Den som ærlig studerer Kristen Videnskap, er beskjeden i sine påstander og samvittighetsfull i sine plikter, idet han venter og arbeider for at det som er blitt lært ham, kan modnes." Ved avgjørelse av forretninger må et menneskes samvittighet alltid spille en stor rolle. En forretningsmann står ofte overfor nødvendigheten av å velge mellem det materielle og det åndelige synspunkt. Dette synes undertiden å fremby et stort problem for en som kanskje nettop er begynt å bli sig "det usynlige" bevisst, det som utgjør metafysikerens sanne kapital. Men hvis vedkommende er takknemlig for sin nyerhvervede bevissthet, vil han bedømme situasjonen ut fra Sannhetens standpunkt—ut fra hvilket han daglig mottar guddommelig ledelse gjennem sitt studium av Kristen Videnskap. Han vil da erkjenne, at hvis alle hans avgjørelser er basert på hans høieste forståelse av Sannheten, må det resultat de føret til, nødvendigvis være riktig og derfor medføre fremgang. Han vil se klart at Guds menneske aldri kan treffe en uriktig avgjørelse, og vil derfor arbeide frydefullt videre.

Når vi studerer Kristen Videnskap, vil vi snart med glede opdage at åndelige og ikke materielle ting er virkelig substansielle. Men vi må alle på ethvert stadium av vår vei gi oss i kast med og mestre det problem å gi praktiske bevis på denne sannhet. I denne henseende høstet ett menneske en nyttig lærdom fra den erfaring han gjorde ved opførelsen av et nytt hjem. Flytning var blitt en bydende nødvendighet, men arbeidet med å finne et annet hjem trakk i langdrag og førte ikke til noget resultat. Men lik den fortapte sønn "kom han til sig selv," og så da at det bare var det materielle uttrykk for hjem han hadde holdt frem for sin tanke, og at han først måtte forstå at hjemmet er åndelig.

Med det samme denne nyere, mere inspirerende og tilfredsstillende forståelse av hjem begynte å få innpass, var det første stadium av problemet overvunnet. Så snart han hadde truffet bestemmelse om å begynne å bygge, opdaget han en tomt som var til salgs, like i nærheten. Planlegningen og opførelsen av dette hjem betraktet han som anledninger til åndelig demonstrasjon, og gjennem dem tilegnet han sig en ny og rikere forståelse av den kjensgjerning at den virkelige substans er åndelig.

Det er tvilsomt om nogen annen erfaring kan bringe et menneske en sådan lykke som den glede det føler når erkjennelsen av Guds naturs virkelige substans demrer for det efter hvert som dets studium fører det videre frem. Guds egenskaper kan aldri fremtre som annet enn substans for den åndelige erkjennelse, og alene i samme grad som vi fatter dette, kan vi demonstrere det herredømme over materielle omstendigheter som Kristen Videnskap utfolder for ethvert menneske som studerer den trofast og praktiserer den på en ærlig og opriktig måte.

I en verden hvor verdier stadig forandres, i en verden av skiftende strømninger, er det godt å føle at vi under oss har klippen, Sannheten, som er ubestridelig substansiell, uforanderlig, og fra hvilken vi ufeilbart kan hente inspirasjon så vel som styrke. Fra enhver fasett av vår åndelige juvel, Kristen Videnskap, kan et eller annet nytt lys alltid ledes hen på en hvilken som helst menneskelig vanskelighet. Hvis våre bestrebelser for å forbedre våre livsvilkår er "fyllt av kjærlighetens vellukt" som Mrs Eddy uttrykker det (*Poems*, s. 12), da kan vi ikke undgå å avvinne hver enkelt dags erfaring en velsignelse. Fra vår bevissthets vindu vil vi se ut over en fruktbar mark, hvorfra det kommer himmelsk føde, en mark hvor alle de gode ting som følger med et guddommelig styret menneskeliv, får modnes til den rikeste høst. For oss vil dette si at vi endelig begynner å våkne og å erkjenne den åndelige substans i all dens fullkommenhet; og se, vi lever.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Prices Comparatively Firm in Perfunctory Stock Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Price Movement Of Stock Market Is Perfunctory

mall Improvement Here and There, Also Some Moderate Losses

By Forrest Price

Trading in stocks today was rather perfunctory.

With the aid of a powerful microscope, telescope or periscope one might discern a little firmer market tone.

But it also would require some imagination to discover any decisive trend in any direction.

Total transactions were small, footing up to about 350,000 shares.

The standard issues moved within a fractional range, recording perhaps more gains than losses during the greater part of the session.

Gains of a point or more were recorded by du Pont, Twin City Rapid Transit preferred, U. S. Smelting, Johns-Manville, McLellan Stores preferred, Norwalk Tire, Air Reduction and American Locomotive preferred.

Before the close U. S. Smelting lost its gain and dropped about a point under yesterday's finish.

Among the losers were Howe Sound, Wilson preferred and Northwestern Telephone.

Weakness in Government bonds notable yesterday gave place today to a firming tendency. Buying by the federal authorities may account for it. Small fractional gains were recorded by some of the corporate issues.

During most of the day Chicago wheat prices were fractionally lower. Sustaining influences included reports that flour mills were doing a big business, indicating that much wheat was going into consumer channels. Oats and corn also were slightly lower.

Recent renewed weakness in United States Government bond prices is disconcerting. Inflation probabilities are usually associated with weakness in federal issues. However, it also is assumed that inflation means higher prices for equities. But stocks have also been going down. Just what the explanation of this unusual situation is does not readily present itself.

In the first place there has been no inflation yet—just the fear of it. And if there should be inflation it is questionable whether it would have even a temporary beneficial effect It is believed in some quarters that the Administration will not countenance an inflationary move if it can be avoided.

But the fact remains that Government bonds have been weak. At one time yesterday Treasury 3½s sold under par. That is not at all to the liking of the federal authorities. And it is thought likely that the Treasury will support the market should there be any further indication of weakness.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Although the financial markets had little optimistic food upon which to feed, they appeared somewhat more hopeful in today's quiet dealings.

Reports that federal troops might be sent to Rhode Island to quell the textile strike disturbances there did not cause any especial stir. Stocks, while still dull, generally, were moderately higher and United States Government securities rallied. Steel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Chrysler, Consolidated Gas, Continental Can, Corn Products, du Pont, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific, American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco. American Telephone, ex-dividend, was about unchanged.

Cautious Buying

Some cautious buying of selected stocks by veteran traders was reported on the theory that the recent profound pessimism in brokerage circles was greatly overdrawn and that, as in times past, when the majority in Wall Street were extremely blue, the market may be preparing to rise.

Market analysts and investment counsellors, however, were still not ready to concede that equities were prepared to do more than rally intermittently under technical propulsion.

A ray of sunshine was seen in the Dun & Bradstreet weekly report on bank clearings. These reversed the downtrend of the last four weeks, and rose to $4,377,510,000, for the week ended yesterday. This was the highest total in more than a month and a gain of 5.5 per cent over the comparative figures of a year ago.

Government Bonds Rally

The support which appeared in the U. S. Government bond list near the close yesterday asserted itself in a more positive way during the early trading today, leading to substantial recoveries in the Treasury, Liberty, Farm Mortgage and Home Loan issues.

With the turn in the Federals after two days of weakness corporate loans also developed a firmer tone, although advances generally covered only a small part of the recent losses.

First hour gains in the Treasurys ranged from 6-32 to 19-32 of a point, and in the same period the Farm Mortgage and Home Owners Loans rose 17-32 to 20-32.

Treasury 3¼s, 1944-46, whose weakness yesterday was considered especially as casting some shadows on a successful consummation of the current federal financing program, came back 11-32 to sell at 100.13. Treasury 3¾s, 1940-43, were up 12-32 at 101.20; 3¾s, 1941-43, up 11-32 at 101.20; 3¾s, 1943-47, up 19-32 at 101.8.

A considerable number of prime and secondary issues in the rail, utility and miscellaneous divisions worked ahead a little, with gains seldom exceeding a major fraction.

The improvement was noticeable in the action of the Santa Fe, Goodyear, Missouri Pacific, National Dairy Products, Nickel Pate, Pennsylvania, Postal Telegraph, Texas Corporation and others.

Argentine issues were leaders of a small group of foreign issues which got up around a point or so. French Government 7½s were heavy.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 13	Last Sept. 12
11⅞	6		Adams Express	400	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
34⅛	16	2	Adams Millis	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
11⅜	7¾		Addressograph	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
9⅝	5⅜	*.60	Affiliated Prod	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	300	100	93¾	100	99
3⅝	1⅝		Airway Elec App	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅞	16¾	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	3300	17¼	17	17	17¼
8¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	600	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
14⅜	5		Alleghany pf xw	100	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	300	126	135½	126	126
23⅝	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	300	12¼	12	12¼	12
30⅜	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	12¼	12	12	12⅜
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	300	44¼	44¼	44½	44½
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	300	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
13½	7		Am Crystal Sugar	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8½
38	19⅞	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	22	22	22	22⅞
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1200	97½	96⅜	96⅝	96¼
33½	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	15½	15	15	15½
56½	34	..	Am Car & F pf	200	34½	34½	34½	34
40	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	21	21	21	
62	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	57½	57½	57½	57½
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	25¼	24½	24½	24¼
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	400	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	16	15⅞	15⅝	15¼
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	13	13	13	13
42¼	17⅝	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	20	20	20	20¾
11	4¾	..	Am International	600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
1½	⅜	..	Am La France	1000	¾	¾	¾	⅝
38¾	15½	..	Am Locomotive	100	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	..
74⅜	42	..	Am Loco pf	200	36½	36½	36½	35½
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7
77⅜	15	..	Am Metal	300	16	15⅞	16	16
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	3500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	11	11	11	11
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	1700	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅝
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	18⅜	18½	18⅜	
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4000	35	33½	33½	34⅛
125	100	11½b	Am Smelt & Ref pf	100	114	114	114	
98½	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	95	94½	94½	95
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
81	59⅞	*2	Am Steel F pf	10	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
62	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	62	62⅞	63	62
125⅛	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3300	110¾	110¼	110⅝	113
13	3	h	Am Type Fndrs	100	4	4	4	4¼
27⅝	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	600	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	800	8	8	8	8
83¾	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	38½	38¼	38½	38
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	100	1	1	1	3⅜
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3½	3½	3½	
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	11⅜	11	11	11¼
24¾	13½	.60	Anchor Cap	300	15¼	15	15¼	15½
47⅞	33¾	..	A P W Paper	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
115½	110	7	Archer Dan pf	20	116¼	116¼	116¼	
36	76¼	1¶	Archer Daniels	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
95	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	93½	92¾	92¾	
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	4900	6¼	6	6	6⅛
64⅞	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf pf	400	62½	61⅞	61⅞	61¾
77⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	300	73½	73⅛	73⅛	
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	3600	49½	48	48	48⅝
90	70⅛	..	Atchison pf	400	73¾	72¼	73⅜	74⅜
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	27¼	27⅛	27⅝	26¾
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	300	23⅝	23¼	23¼	23½
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	600	43½	43¼	43½	43½
107½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	102	102	102	102
59⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	900	23⅜	22	22	23
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1000	4¼	4	4	4

—B—

16½	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	1700	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7½
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	700	15¼	15	15	14⅞
37⅜	16⅜	..	Bal & Ohio pf	200	19	17	19	
111	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	100	109	109	107¼
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	1100	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
19⅜	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	1400	17¾	17¼	17⅞	17¼
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	800	12⅛	12	12	12⅛
19⅛	12⅜	1½	Benefinti Ind Ln	900	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
34¼	26	1½b	Best & Co	400	31	30½	30¾	
49½	25¼	1¾g	Bethlehem Steel	3000	28¼	27¼	27¼	27⅝
82	55	..	Beth Steel pf	300	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	60
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22
10¼	5¼	..	Boeing Airplane wi	800	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¾
68⅜	48	* 3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	49	48	48	48¼
86	76	4¶	Bon Ami A	30	82½	82¼	82½	82¼
28¼	19⅞	1.60¶	Borden	1100	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	24¼
28⅜	16⅛	*1	Borg Warner	400	20⅞	20½	20¾	20⅜
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	2300	16⅛	15⅞	16	15⅞
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	400	43¾	42¼	42¼	43
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	46	46	46	
125	118¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	40	120	120	120	
9¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	300	4	3⅞	4	4
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	21	20¼	21	21
4½	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	8	8	8	
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	1000	11¾	11½	11½	11½
3⅞	1¼	..	Bush Terminal	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1300	38½	37¾	37¾	38⅛
1¾	⅜	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	600	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1100	13½	13½	13½	13½
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	500	41	39½	39½	40
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	1400	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	24¾
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	100	25	25	25	
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	1900	37⅞	37⅞	37	37¾
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1100	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	42¾
7	1⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	300	2	2	2	
8	1⅜	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2½	2½	2½	
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	3	3	3	
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	5	5	5	5
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	500	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅞
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	1	11	11	
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2½	2½	2½	
6	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	800	3¼	3	3¼	3
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	26¾	26⅝	26¾	26½
60⅜	29¼	1¶	Chrysler	8600	31⅞	31	31	31¼
24⅜	17¼	2*	City Ice & Fuel	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	100	½	½	½	..
5⅛	2	..	City Stores A vtc	100	4	4	4	
95	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	92	92	92	
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	100	11	11	11	
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	3200	8¼	8	8	8⅛
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	61	61	61	61⅛
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	100	55	55	55	55
34¾	21½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	400	32	31¾	32	
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	100	63½	63½	63½	64
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	400	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25½
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	54½	53¾	53¾	54⅛
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1900	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	18¾
3¾	1½		Comwith & So	9400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
42⅞	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	300	33½	32½	33½	33
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	27½	27	27¾	27
8¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅞	2⅝	2	Consol Gas	1500	26¼	25⅞	26	25⅞
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	3600	8¼	8	8	8⅜
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	900	⅞	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	100	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	500	3	2⅞	3	3
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	400	6	6	6	6
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	50½	50½	50½	
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1200	81½	80½	81	81
2⅜	¾	..	Cont oMtors	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	5500	17¾	17½	17⅝	17¾
51	42¾	3	Corn Exchange	260	42⅜	42	42¾	42¾
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	800	59	58¾	59	58½
148½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	100	145	145	145	
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32	32	32	32
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	12	12	12	
6⅝	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerback	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Sug pf	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	600	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	48	48	48	47¼
85¾	43½	4½g	Curtis Pub pf	200	82	82	82	
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1700	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	14	14	14	14

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	1000	6½	6½	6½	
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	600	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅝
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	66¾	66¾	66¾	
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	1800	43	42¼	43	43
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1400	16½	15¾	15¾	16
103⅞	80	2.60¶	du Pont de Nem	3900	87¼	85½	86⅛	86

—E—

12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	300	96½	96⅛	96⅛	96½
22½	15⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3700	22¾	21¾	21⅞	22⅛
101	80	*7	Elec Auto-L pf	60	98	97½	98	97½
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	7	6⅞	6	7
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅝
52	36	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
3¾	1	..	h Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2	1½	1½	
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	100	125	124¾	125	
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Big	200	5	5	5	5
24⅞	10⅛	..	Erie RR	200	11	11	11	11⅜
14⅜	7	.50	*Eureka Vacuum	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝2	
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	300	16	15¾	15¾	16¼

—F—

11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	5	5	5	5
31	20	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	22	22	22	
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅜
21	10½	..	Food Mach	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	15⅛
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
25½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	600	10¾	10⅜	10¾	11
50⅜	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	400	28	27½	28	28

—G—

4⅝	1¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1½	1½	1½	
20	10½	..	Gamewell	10	11½	11½	11½	11½
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	300	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	900	32⅜	32	32	32
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	500	15⅝	14¾	14¾	15⅜
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
6½	2¼	..	Gen Cable	200	3¼	3¼	3½	
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	6500	18½	17¾	18	18
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	500	29¼	29¼	29½	29¾
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	54½	54½	54½	55
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	10000	28½	28	28¼	28¼
103¼	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	100¾	100¾	100¾	101
6⅝	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
88	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	50	88	88	88	
5⅝	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2½	2½	2½	
3⅜	1	..	Gen Realty	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	300	11	11	11	12
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	11¼	11	11	11¼
28⅜	15⅝	1¶	Glidden	500	22⅞	22¾	22¾	23¾
9½	3¾	..	Globel (Adolf)	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
23	16¾	1.30	Gold Dust	400	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
18	8	..	Goodrich	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
62¾	35½	..	Goodrich pf	200	38	38	38	
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	2000	21	20	20	20½
11¾	3½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8⅝	4	..	Grand Union	300	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	500	32¾	30¾	32¾	
40⅝	30	1	Grant (WT)	200	29½	29½	29½	
32½	12½	..	Great Nor pf	1500	14⅜	14	14	14⅜
15⅛	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	300	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
35¼	25	2.40*	Great West Sug	400	29¼	29	29	29½
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

—H—

26¼	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	24	24	24	24¼
30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
53½	25	..	Hamilton W pf	20	35	35	35	
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	70	98½	98	98	98½
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
81⅝	89	*2	Hercules Powder	400	69¾	69½	69½	..
128	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	..
101	83	4¶	Hershey Choc pf	200	97	97	97	..
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	100	18	18	18	..
6¼	2¾	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	1200	50	48¾	49½	50
24½	6½	..	Hudson Motor	100	8	7¾	7¾	8
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	500	2¾	2½	2½	2½

—I—

38⅞	13¾	..	Ill Central	700	16½	16	16	16⅛
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	400	23	22¾	23	..
49⅜	35	.25	Inland Steel	200	35	35	35	..
15⅞	5⅛	.. h	Interboro Rap T	1800	15⅝	14⅜	14⅞	15
8⅞	2¼	..	Intercon Rub	300	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜
11¼	4¾	..	Interlake Iron	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	3
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	200	2¼	2	2⅛	
149¼	121	6	Int Business M	500	139	138	139	
37⅝	18¾	..	Int Cement	400	20	19½	20	19
46⅛	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	300	25⅜	25⅛	25⅝	25½
9½	3¾	..	Int Hydroelec	200	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
6	2¼	..	Int Merc Marine	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	3500	24⅞	24¾	24¾	24¾
24⅛	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅝
22⅜	7⅝	..	Int Rys C A pf	10	11	11	11	
46¾	10	..	Int Silver	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
17⅜	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	1000	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
16⅜	3½	..	Interstate Dept S	200	10½	10¼	10¼	

—J—

66⅜	39	..	Johns Manville	1200	44¼	42¾	42¾	43⅛
77	45	..	Jones & L'lin pf	20	47	47	47	..

—K—

19⅜	6⅜	..	Kan C South	200	7¼	7¼	7½	7
4½	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
21¼	11⅝	.50	Kelvinator Corp	200	12⅜	12½	12½	12⅜
23½	16	.30b	Kennecott Cop	3800	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
22⅜	13¾	.80	Kresge	600	17½	17¼	17½	17⅛
33⅜	23¼	1¶	Kroger Groc & B	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27

—L—

14½	7	.40	Lee Rubber	100	8½	8½	8½	8½

Commerce and Finance

'Astounding' Recovery Due to Federal Acts, Says O'Connor

Business and Industry

O'Connor Depicts Recovery Gains As 'Astounding'

Currency Controller Sees Evidence of Success of Federal Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13—Citing the reopening of hundreds of closed banks in the country, the payments to depositors of billions of dollars which represented "frozen assets" and the nation-wide increase in bank deposits as evidence of the success of the federal activities, J. F. T. O'Connor, Controller of the Currency, told the Kentucky Bankers Association, in session here yesterday, that there has been an "astounding improvement" in general business and public sentiment.

"We have come a long way since March, 1933, when every bank in the country was closed, when business was at a standstill and fear paralyzed the minds and the hearts of many erstwhile leaders," said Mr. O'Connor.

"On March 16, 1933, the day following the termination of the general banking holiday, there were in the United States 1417 national banks, with frozen deposits of $2,207,964,000, which were not allowed to reopen. Included in this total were 10 non-member banks in the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of the Controller of the Currency.

Gain in 18 Months

"Less than 18 months later—by the close of business, Sept. 10, 1934—there were only 44 unlicensed national banks in this country, and their aggregate frozen deposits totaled but $51,244,000. Moreover, no less than 37 of the institution still unlicensed on that date had received approved reorganization plans, which means that they can reopen just as soon as the terms of such approvals are fulfilled. The seven unlicensed national banks which did not have approved reorganization plans on Sept. 10, 1934, contained aggregate frozen deposits of only $3,148,000.

"The later sum represents but slightly more than one-tenth of 1 per cent—to be exact, 0.14 per cent—of the frozen deposits of $2,207,964,000 which were tied up in all unlicensed national banks on March 16, 1933.

"Through Sept. 7, 1934, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had authorized loans to banks and trust companies, open and closed, in the sum of $2,188,787,491. Of this amount $1,668,390,960 had actually been disbursed to these institutions by that date. In an effort to rehabilitate the capital structures of the nation's banks the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had authorized the expenditure of $1,094,639,270 through Sept. 7 in loans on preferred stock of banks and trust companies, subscription for the preferred stock of such institutions, purchases of capital notes and purchases of debentures. Of this amount $868,433,830 had then actually been disbursed.

"One of the most widely believed fallacies is that bank receiverships are unduly expensive and burdensome to depositors in the closed institutions. Receiverships, of course, are not pleasant, but at least so far as national banks are concerned, these trusts are conducted without extravagance and with a minimum of expense.

Cost of Receiverships

"From the date of the first failure of a national bank in 1865 to Oct. 31, 1933, national banks placed in receivership numbered 2514. Of these 1155 have been entirely liquidated and their affairs closed. Expenses incident to the administration of these 1155 closed trusts—such as receivers' salaries, legal and other expenses—amounted to 3.90 per cent of the book value of the assets and stock assessments administered, or 6.66 per cent of collections from assets and stock assessments. Surely this is conclusive evidence that depositors have not been penalized by the cost of administering national bank receiverships.

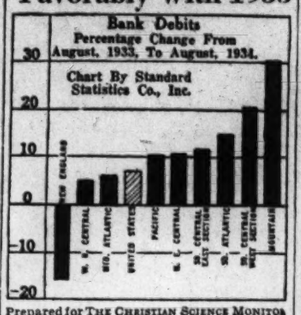
"The recent figures made public by my office, giving the results of the June 30, 1934, call for condition of national banks, proved to be reassuring. Total deposits of the 5442 licensed national banks at the end of June aggregated $19,932,660,000. This represented an increase of $2,342,778,000, or 13.3 per cent, over the deposits shown by the 5159 licensed national banks on Dec. 30, 1933, and a rise of $3,158,545,000, or 18.83 per cent, over the deposits reported by the 4902 licensed national banks on June 30, 1933.

Insurance Fund Operations

"During the first eight months the insurance fund was in operation only five small insured banks closed, and their aggregate deposits amounted to but $1,478,371. The small number of insured banks to fail in that period presents a striking contrast with the record of former years. During the 12 years, 1921-1932, no less than 6237 banks, with deposits of $2,553,408,000, failed in the first eight months of such years alone.

"With federal deposit insurance in effect depositors in the five institutions which closed their doors were scarcely inconvenienced, for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—of which I am one of the three directors—promptly stepped in and paid off depositors up to the committed liability."

Bank Debits Compare Favorably With 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BASED on August experience, the chart above indicates favorabe comparisons with a year ago for the bank debits indexes of all sections of the country, except in the industrialized northeastern quarter.

Subscription Books For Treasury Notes Close at Midnight

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau says that subscription books for 1½ per cent two-year Treasury notes, offered in exchange for approximately $525,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness maturing Sept. 15, will be closed tonight at midnight.

This generally is taken as indicating there had been ready response to the offering.

Books will remain open on the 2½ per cent four-year notes and the 3¼ per cent 10-12-year bonds authorized in exchange for $1,200,000,000 of Fourth 4¼ per cent Liberty Bonds called for redemption Oct. 15.

Treasury officials indicated they were not disturbed by Wednesday's weakness in the Government bond market, which temporarily carried 3¼'s of 1944-46 down to 99 24-32 and Home Owners' Loan 3's to 94 25-32.

Officials expressed entire confidence that current lack of demand for Government obligations was only temporary.

Retail Prices Of Food Rise 3.2 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—"Retail food prices advanced 3.2 per cent during the two weeks' period ended Aug. 28," Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, announces. "This rise," he said, "places the current index at 115.3. The index two weeks ago was 111.8, four weeks ago 110.4 and a year ago was 107.1.

"The current index shows an accumulated rise in retail food prices of 27.5 per cent since April 5, 1933, the low point reached since pre-war days. They are 7.7 per cent higher than on Aug. 29, 1933, and 14.4 per cent higher than two years ago, when the indexes were 107.1 and 100.8 respectively. Prices are 28 per cent below the level of Aug. 15, 1929, when the index was 160.2.

Registrations Of Stock Exchanges

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Sept. 13—Twenty-three stock exchanges of the United States, including the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Market, have filed registration statements with the new Securities and Exchange Commission.

All except seven of the exchanges have been heard from. Of the smaller exchanges 12 have applied for exemption. The Honolulu Stock Exchange at Hawaii, and the Manila and Philippine Stock Exchanges, both at Manila, have requested extensions because they are so far away as to make it necessary for more time in which to file applications.

Trade Between U. S. Irish Free State Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Business men in the Irish Free State are considerably encouraged by the increasing volume of direct trade with the United States.

During the fiscal year ended June 30 last 13 American cargo ships called at the port of Cork bringing in over 8000 tons of miscellaneous American exports and carrying away about 800 tons of Irish exports. An analysis of the goods imported directly to Cork from the United States discloses that about 50 different kinds of merchandise including raw materials and manufactured products are included in these imports and range from automobiles to wire nails.

The imports of largest volume were wheat, flour, linseed oil meal and oil cake, paraffin wax and sugar. Irish exports were made up chiefly of wool, pickled mackerel, tractor parts, and Irish pot still whisky, the consul reported.

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Says Collective Bargaining Problems Must Be Clarified

Southern Economist Asserts Compulsion Has No Place—Attacks Socialist-Communist Theory Denying Common Standard of Property-Right Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13—Believing that until the issues of collective bargaining are thoroughly understood and rightly interpreted the nation can expect no answer to its many labor troubles, the Southern States Industrial Council is distributing to its membership copies of a pamphlet on that subject written by Dr. Gus Dyer, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University.

The article will make a chapter in Dr. Dyer's new book "The American System of Industrial Freedom and the New Deal," and is—the council believes—one of the clearest expositions yet made of the various implications of Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Danger to American Progress

Dr. Dyer declares that the theory of collection bargaining "that has been given recognition in law by the present administration" is the most serious danger to American institutions and to American life and progress today.

"The only type of collective bargaining under our constitutions is that which employers and employees enter into through choice, without any sort of compulsion from either side or from any other source. There is absolutely no place for any type of compulsion on either side in making any kind of contract," Dr. Dyer declares, maintaining that "legitimate wages are not the result of the relative bargaining power of employer and employee but are the result of natural laws over which neither side has any control." Other quotations from the pamphlet follow:

"It is only when the American theory of market value, determined by natural laws, is repudiated, and the Socialist-Communist theory that wages should be determined by the needs of the wage earners arbitrarily fixed by the wage earners themselves, is adopted that collective bargaining has any place."

"The group seeking higher wages by compulsion gives its own meaning to the terms 'living wages' and 'fair wages,' and arbitrarily changes the meaning at will. No common standard of property-right values is recognized, and this is the very essence of anarchy."

Calls It Anarchy

"This type of anarchy, in one sense, is far worse than the anarchy of the 'red shirt' nihilist. Under the 'red shirt' no favoritism is shown in the deadly struggle over the possession of property. But in this type of collective-bargaining anarchy, one side in the struggle is tied by the Government, while the other side is unhampered in going to any limit it may arbitrarily fix, by the strike, the boycott, by stopping production, by preventing other men from working who want to work, by bringing about great losses of property to the employer, in appropriating to itself property that belongs to others by constitutional standards of justice."

"The rank and file of the American working people are honest, and want only that which belongs to them. They would not knowingly make a raid on any man's property. They have been made the victims of bad leadership for which they should not be held responsible."

"The chief responsibility is on those in control of the Government who arbitrarily set aside the constitutional standard of value for wages, and took property from one class and presented it to others as a free gift—under the guise of arbitrarily raising wages above their market value. The Government justified the ethics of these raids by leading the raiders in a deadly attack on the foundation of property rights."

The World's Business

Commercial Policy—Old and New I

THE current issue of Foreign Affairs contains an article called "New Complications in Commercial Policy." It is signed S. Such anonymous articles generally cloak the identity of some person in pretty close official touch with what he is writing about. There is an authoritativeness about this article which arrests attention.

The world used to be thought of as one great market place. This was insured by a general agreement on the terms of marketing.

On the commercial side, we had what is known as the most-favored-nation clause which was the capstone of commercial treaties. It provided for equality of treatment, or a free field and no favor. If nation A gave a tariff favor to nation B, then nation C was entitled to the same concession. Sometimes nation C had to earn it as nation B had done. If nation B had itself gained the favor by some tariff concession, then nation C had to do the same. This is called conditional most-favored-nation treatment. In other cases the tariff favor had to be extended to C willy-nilly. That is called unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. It underlay the commercial policy of both the British and the Dutch empires, with the United States copying the model when that country became a great trading nation.

The other basis of trading relations was a common standard for world currencies. For many years gold held the position as the favored metal. When so many grams of gold equaled one pound, and so many grams equaled one dollar, the two currencies were brothers, for they both had the same parent. They were in fixed relation one to the other. We called our currencies by different names, but in fact, our currency was gold, and it was the world currency.

Britain and Holland have both yielded to this kind of "Intranationalism." Force of circumstances could be urged in both cases by way of justification. Economic internationalism had broken down. Nobody seemed willing to talk over new rules and regulations. Yet these two countries had to trade with the outside world, and, in the absence of rules, to do it in their own way. S. states this development of British policy in the following terms:

"The British Empire has intensified its scheme of imperial preferences to such an extent as to create an imperial trade relationship essentially different from that between the different parts of the Empire and the outside world. In addition, the United Kingdom and various of the dominions have entered into bilateral trade agreements with foreign countries containing arrangements that, by their nature, could not be generalized. In some of the treaties negotiated by the United Kingdom, the chief British demand has been the creation by other countries of quotas designed to secure a favored place in the market for British goods, particularly coal. Correspondingly, the British Government is increasingly partitioning off the British market for foodstuffs on a quota basis, and bartering off the quota fractions in return for privileged market advantages for British goods. In one instance at least, the treaty with Argentina, the British Government secured for its trade the only really effective exclusive privilege that is important under the conditions existing in Argentina today, the prior right to the foreign exchange arising out of purchases of Argentine goods by Great Britain. The obligation thus imposed on Argentina has resulted in a great curtailment of Argentine purchases elsewhere and has forced a shift in trade channels. Advantages of an even more exclusive character have been demanded of the Uruguayan Government for British goods on the basis of Uruguay's dependence on the British market."

* * *

These two policies of the most-favored-nation clause and a common monetary standard made the world one great market place. They were the terms by which people of diverse nationalities and ideas could trade with each other on a scratch basis. They made the world an economic unit.

All that has now gone by the board. We often read that the nations have become nationalistic. That is hardly the right way of putting the matter. Nationalism is one of those vague words meaning a variety of things. It may signify living unto oneself. Only two countries appear to be trying to do this, namely, the Irish Free State and Germany. In the former, a new philosophy of national life is involved; in the latter, a necessity. Mr. Raymond Moley has invented a word to mean an outlook dictated by considerations of self-interest. He calls it "intranationalism." That is not a new name for a closed economy. Mr. Moley felt that the nations were economically necessary to each other. But he believed that such external relations should be given second place in national policy. This means the sacrifice of all those international rules which made the world an economic unit. Instead of abiding by general regulations, one should have one's own rules. Such a philosophy has bred the bilateral trade agreement and nationalistic currencies. Nations are engaged in searching for special privileges. S. later mentions the managed currency system in vogue in Britain. This must be added to the new commercial policy as illustrating the new trend. Holland is following in Britain's footsteps. The shift, as S. shows, is even more reluctant than in the case of the British, but it is gathering momentum. Holland, however, still clings to a fixed international gold standard.

H. B. E.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow)

Loans on Young She-Stock In Primary Drought Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Beginning Nov. 1, 1934, farmers and stockmen in the primary drought areas may get feed-loan allowances for this year's heifer calves, ewe lambs and female kids, in addition to the allowances being made for mature stock, according to a statement made here by George Susens of the emergency crop and feed loan section, Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. Susens said that feed loan allowances will be made only on such stock which are retained primarily for breeding purposes; and in no event will allowances be made to feed a larger number of young and mature stock in their respective classes than the number of mature breeding stock which were owned and possessed by the borrower on April 1, 1934.

Begun early in July, to date more than 134,000 of such loans and supplemental advances have been made for over $10,000,000.

Observers Differ As to Reason For Argentina's Gains

Some Lay Recovery to Cut in Peso Value, Others to Government Control

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Proponents of a further rise in the price of gold in the United States often point to the experience of certain raw material producing countries, especially Argentina, as examples of the benefits arising from such action.

Since Argentina hs enjoyed a large measure of economic recovery in the past year or two, and since the price of gold there has been raised by 210 per cent since 1929 (or conversely, the peso cut by more than half); it is argued that recovery has resulted from this special cause.

Such a rise in the United States gold price would place it at $43.41 a fine ounce, compared with the old price of $20.67 and the new one of $35.

Argentina's recovery has been substantial. According to Enrique Gil, international lawyer, "the expedient of nonproduction" has been avoided, cotton growers have been encouraged, payments on foreign debts "religiously" met, the surplus of imports converted into an excess of exports, internal obligations refunded at a sizable saving, the national budget kept in balance and unemployment held at a minimum.

Advocates of a higher gold price here claim this recovery springs directly from the fact that commodity prices have been held relatively stable through exchange depreciation. The Banco de la Nacion's price index stood at 128.6 at the end of May, against an average of 113.4 in 1933 and 127.7 in 1929.

Many observers disagree, however. They point out, to begin with, that almost the entire gold price rise took place between December, 1929, when Argentina suspended gold payments, and October, 1931, when the price was lifted to a level of 186 per cent above its old par. In other words, the economic recovery of the last two years has occurred during a period when the gold price was rising only from 186 to 210 per cent.

Secondly, it is asserted, Argentina profited greatly from the drought which swept across the Northern Hemisphere. Argentina had a wheat surplus, for example, which it was able to dispose of at increasing prices. Better world prices in coffee, sugar, cotton, oil and tin, other South American products, also went far to restore purchasing power.

These observers attribute recovery more to government subsidization and control of industry than to any other factor. They point out that progressive currency devaluation long has been a practice among raw material countries with large debts abroad, since export prices are thus lifted.

The problem in South America, it is stressed, was one of foreign exchange and external debts. The problem in the United States is one of domestic exchange and internal debts. The difference is more than wide, for the United States has no foreign debts to pay, is already largely self-sufficient and does not lean on its export trade to an important degree.

Canadian and U. S. Banking Compared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Relative differences in Canadian and American banking practices were compared by Mr. J. K. Davis, treasurer of Wofford College, in an address before the Spartanburg Kiwanis Club here.

"The Canadian banking system is generally recognized as one of the best in the world," Mr. Davis said. "Canada was harder hit by the war than we were, and was left weaker, and yet it has not had a bank suspension during this depression. That means two things: A sound banking system with sufficiently strong banks, and high requirements for banking talent.

"The development of the Canadian banking system has been influenced by her political history and by her connections with the British Empire, this Empire having been in the making for over 1000 years. Canada has benefited from an unbroken tradition, extending over more than 100 years, of strictly adhering to commercial banking. This fundamental concept of sound banking practice has been to make only short-term loans and to maintain adequate reserves."

He explained that the conservatism of Canadian banks has not served to promote and encourage business and industry in that country on the scale obtaining in America.

Group Insurance Awarded To Commission Salesmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 13—Benefits of group insurance for more than 1000 salesmen operating on a commission basis have been made available by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., to its sales representatives, according to an announcement made by A. L. Dern, vice-president and manager of agencies.

Heretofore, group insurance has been largely for the benefit of the salary worker and wage earner, he pointed out. Under the Lincoln National's plan, applying to full-time salesmen operating throughout the country, the amounts of insurance per individual vary from $1000 to $5000, and are dependent upon length of service and sales production. The entire cost of the insurance will be borne by the company.

Installment Sales Expanding Notably

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Sept. 13

THERE is a noticeable improvement in the volume of automobiles, radios and refrigerators being sold throughout the country on the installment plan, it was declared here yesterday at the opening of the first annual convention of the American Finance Conference.

Mr. Fred V. Chew, executive secretary of the conference, said that members from all parts of the country were reporting better business and that future prospects were felt to be good.

"We believe," he said, "that sales financing is definitely becoming a more important part of the financial structure of the country and that the field of installment buying and financing will continue to expand."

He pointed out that whereas the finance companies began with automobiles they are now financing sales of radios, refrigerators and even heavy industrial machines.

The conference has a membership of 332 finance companies, Mr. Chew reported.

1934 Freight Car Loadings May Be 6 P. C. Over 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Final quarter railroad traffic prospects are relatively favorable, and the estimate of the Standard Statistics Company of New York for aggregate cars of freight in 1934 is placed at 31,000,000, some 6 per cent over the 1933 total. It is believed, however, that wide improvement in tonnage volume must await the spring of 1935, when the durable goods industries, providing important sources of traffic to the carriers, may rise to higher levels of activity.

There are, moreover, two possibilities which, it is hoped, may alleviate the serious situation that faces the railroads. First, the Railroad Retirement Act may be declared unconstitutional by the courts. Secondly, there is the prospect that the I. C. C. may be constrained to grant part, if not all, of the rate increases recently requested. In any event, however, enhancement of earnings from the latter source would no doubt be deferred until 1935.

Of longer term importance, steps are likely to be taken to regulate operations of competing transportation services. The railroads will certainly bring pressure to bear at the next session of Congress to obtain federal supervision of common carrier trucks and buses, and waterway lines. Success in overcoming the present advantages held by these competing transport agencies would greatly strengthen the earnings position of the railroads.

Over 4¼ Million Drought Cattle Bought by U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The United States Government had, at the close of business, Aug. 31, purchased more than 4,250,000 head of drought cattle, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. These cattle had been bought in 21 drought states.

Total payments to the same date amounted to $38,811,870. These payments, divided among 220,000 farmers, included benefit payments of $14,154,349 and purchase payments of $24,657,521. These payments covered only 2,860,857 head of cattle purchased. The price averaged $13.57 a head.

The purchases to the end of August by states were: Arizona, 54,135 head; Arkansas, 30,080; California, 15,043; Colorado, 128,397; Idaho, 17,075; Iowa, 7389; Kansas, 197,117; Minnesota, 185,483; Missouri, 244,960; Montana, 234,387; Nebraska, 193,375; Nevada, 13,139; New Mexico, 265,039; North Dakota, 833,845; Oklahoma, 69,098; Oregon, 2377; South Dakota, 595,851; Texas, 946,379; Utah, 71,751; Wisconsin, 40,075, and Wyoming, 125,632. The complete total was 4,270,627 head.

Rain Brings Relief To Southwest Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas, Sept. 13—The agricultural outlook in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma is much brighter as a result of recent rains that have been fairly general all over the cattle and wheat raising area of these states.

A recent survey by a representative group committee from the Panhandle Cattlemen's Association and officers of the government cattle buying program in this section reveals that stock water and relief from the intense heat has already been received throughout the area and grass and feed is in sight in many sections.

The rains have made grass and some feed possible in many sections and the Government cattle buying program has taken thousands of cattle from the range, leaving grass and feed for the stock left to be carried through the winter.

U. S. Business Failures At Lowest Level Since 1920

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Business failures in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the five days ended Sept. 6, dropped to 174, the lowest level since the week ended Sept. 30, 1920. The figure compares with 202 in the week preceding, and 255 for the same period of 1933.

In all trade groups, the totals were smaller than for the week preceding, with the retail making the best showing.

Improved Steamship Services Helped by Interest of U. S. In Trade With Latin America

Chaotic Conditions in Europe Change Market Trend to the West—Readiness to Alter Treaties Evidences Inter-American Outlook

Weekly Latin-American Article

This is the third of a series of weekly articles on the improvement of land, aerial, river and maritime communication in the Americas.

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Two hundred and eighty-five combinations of freight and passenger steamship services are available between the United States and the Caribbean, Central and South American republics. Services do not mean steamship lines. For example, 17 services ply between the United States and Argentina, and 17 between the United States and Uruguay. However, steamships touching Argentine ports need not necessarily land in Uruguay, and vice versa.

At a Pan-American commercial conference to be held during the coming fall at Buenos Aires the improvement of steamship services will be one of the important topics on the agenda. The matter has lain dormant since 1931 because of unfavorable economic conditions. Today the chaotic condition of European trade and friendly interest of the United States toward improving inter-American trade are partly the cause for the coming deliberations.

Redrafting of Treaties

Two other reasons should not be overlooked. First, the determined efforts of Latin-American countries amicably to adjust troublesome international questions; second, the rearrangement of commercial treaties and tariffs. Boiled down these reasons mean that the republics of the Western Hemisphere are at least willing to search the possibilities of an inter-American commerce to the partial exclusion of Europe and the Far East.

Where the search concerns itself to the increase of steamship freight traffic the issue will be one of give and take. But where it would undertake to increase the flow of travel the issue will be less clear cut. Europe is and has been the common tourist ground for both northern and southern voyagers. The Old World originally settled the Western Hemisphere and, year after year, descendants have crossed the Atlantic. A gradual (reports to the contrary) change of inter-American sentiment, causing the Anglo-American and the Latin-American to look with more favor at one another, is the one foundation upon which conferees of the Buenos Aires' conference may lay their hopes for increased steamship passenger revenue.

Union Prepares Table

The table appearing below, prepared by the Pan American Union of Washington, enumerates the freight and passenger services between each of the American nations and the other 20 countries. The chart was revised as of November, 1933.

In connection with the chart the union explains that the number of services have generally been arranged in proportion to the volume of trade between given points. The geographical location has not always been taken into consideration. In certain cases, however, along the east coast of South America, services exceed the volume of goods exchanged between points.

"This," the union says, "is due in large measure to steamship services operating between the River Plate and Brazilian ports and Europe, and which offer as incidental to the main service, steamship facilities between Argentine, Uruguayan and Brazilian ports."

It may be that the question arises, Are there too many services? In other words, Could transportation costs be lowered through fewer combinations? The query is partly answered by the fact that in a number of instances the distances are so great that, although the volume of trade is fairly substantial, there is economy in transshipping goods at some focal point to a vessel coming from another locality and bound for the destination to which the goods of the first vessel were billed. The table of services follows:

From:	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	D. Republic	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Unit. States	Uruguay	Venezuela
Argentina	—	—	57	6	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	22	79	1
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Brazil	58	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	*5	35	57	1
Chile	7	—	2	—	20	3	3	—	15	2	—	—	—	2	—	21	—	15	11	5	2
Colombia	1	—	—	18	—	8	4	2	10	6	5	2	4	6	3	27	—	9	18	—	13
Costa Rica	—	—	—	3	8	—	1	—	1	6	6	—	1	2	3	12	—	2	11	—	6
Cuba	1	—	1	1	4	1	—	2	2	1	3	1	4	16	1	8	—	2	35	—	—
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	1
Ecuador	3	—	—	15	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	16	9	—	1
El Salvador	—	—	—	2	6	6	1	—	—	—	9	—	3	3	3	8	—	1	1	—	—
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	5	6	3	1	—	9	—	1	9	4	5	10	—	—	14	—	2
Haiti	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	—	4
Honduras	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	1	—	3	9	1	—	1	4	4	—	—	9	—	—
Mexico	—	—	1	2	6	2	16	—	—	3	4	—	1	—	1	7	—	2	23	—	3
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	3	5	—	4	1	—	7	—	3	8	—	—
Panama	2	—	2	20	27	12	8	1	10	8	10	1	4	7	7	—	—	17	45	2	11
Paraguay	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Peru	3	1	3	15	9	2	2	—	16	1	—	—	—	2	—	18	—	—	12	3	2
United States	17	—	35	10	18	11	35	5	9	1	14	6	9	23	8	46	—	12	—	17	9
Uruguay	79	—	57	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	22	—	1
Venezuela	1	—	1	2	13	6	—	1	1	—	2	4	—	2	—	11	—	2	10	1	—

*Three of these services are from Brazil to Peru via Amazon River, and vice versa.

CONGRATULATIONS

"—on your anniversary—thought I'd call in honor of the day—six years, isn't it?—it doesn't seem possible—I'd like to see you again, my dear—my best to Jim."

SUCH a sentiment from a distant friend, particularly one who isn't seen very often, is frequently cherished more than a gift. A dearly remembered voice winging its way across the miles is precious. Use the telephone to honor and observe special dates and anniversaries. When you do, you will be making one of the most gracious gestures of friendship.

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls made during the evening and night rate periods, the following typical rates are cited for a 3 minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) from

BOSTON to	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.	BOSTON to	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.
Portland	.55	.40	Chicago	2.65	1.75
Providence	.35	.25	New Orleans	4.00	2.75
Springfield	.45	.30	New York	.85	.60
Worcester	.35	.25	San Francisco	7.50	5.75

These rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

The Young Folks' Page

Goalkeeper for Knollslea

A Knollslea Hall Story

By Millicent J. Taylor

PART I

"HELLO, Judy! Isn't it wonderful to be back?" And Betty Ellen swept down on her classmate. "Was Europe as interesting this summer as usual, and were you in awfully exciting places with that newspaper father of yours? It must be marvelous to have a famous journalist for a Dad and go on walking trips in the Israelites and everything!"

"Dolomites," corrected Judy. "Mountains, you know, and not at all Biblical." And as Judy sat back on her heels before her open trunk, a flicker of whimsical amusement glinted her sea-gray eyes under their dark lashes. But Betty Ellen ignored the tease.

"Where is Bunny?" she rushed on. "She's never been one to come back to Knollslea at the last minute—not in the fall. Usually she's on hand to welcome the new girls." It was obvious that the room contained only Judy's much-traveled trunks and boxes.

"Bunny stayed over to a house party and a dance given for her," Judy replied. "She won't be here for about a week."

"How thrilling for her!" exclaimed Betty Ellen. "But it won't seem like school until she gets here. Don't you love being a junior, Judy?" she went on excitedly. "Remember when we were freshmen how we looked up to the juniors as such wonderful people. And now I don't feel that way at all. Hattie and I were saying that, of all the class, it seems as if Bunny were the most like a real junior."

Betty Ellen dreamed for a minute. "Judy, did you see that photograph of her in the society section of last Sunday's paper? Wait—" She flew from the room and returned with a clipping. Judy had not seen it, for she had only just landed from Europe and come straight on to school.

"Popular Sub-Deb Presents Cup to Yacht Club Winner," Judy read. There followed a description of the gala event at the lake resort where Bunny and her mother had spent the summer. Yes, that was Bunns, with her attractive smile. The same Bunns—yet different. And how pretty she had grown! The grace of her, and that mass of light curls at the back of her head. Judy, suddenly seeing her as the thousands of newspaper readers must have seen her, wondered if, after all, Bunny would be the same pal she had always been. Dances given for her! A house party in her honor!

The first week of school sped by. For the juniors as well as all "old girls," the chief question the first week was always, "What are the new girls like?" This year a group of freshmen, transferring from Leland Doane, a school that had not reopened, were the most conspicuous of the new girls. They were different from most Knollslea freshmen, Judy felt. They stuck together, instead of being democratic and friendly with everyone; and they giggled and whispered a great deal. Judy decided she did not like them, and then promptly forgot them—at least until she found they needed thinking about, later on.

Enter Bunny

She was never sure whether Bunny planned that dramatic entrance, or whether it just happened. On Saturday evenings at Knollslea, the dining room was allowed to sing, just as at vacation camp. The Lower School, on this first Saturday of the year, had been serenading the seniors; the Upper Classmen had sung to the faculty and to each other and to the Press Club and the Student Council. They had even sung to the school dog, the front gate, and everything else they could think of. Finally someone started a slow, sweet song about being back on the shore of Lake Michigan under Knollslea's beautiful trees, and the whole school, joining in, had waxed a bit sentimental.

It was then that a disturbance was heard in the entrance hall. A taxi-man was bringing in someone's bags. A thrill of expectation quieted the dining room, and at that moment, by way of the platform that formed the end of the room, came Bunny Marsh.

She paused. A cheer of welcome went up from the juniors. A sigh of joy rippled over the ranks of the Lower School. The seniors clapped. But the freshmen, especially Louise Carr, Marilyn Potter and the other Leland Doane girls, just sat and stared.

And Bunny did look a pretty thing, thought Judy, as the late comer waved and smiled. "How d'you do, Enid Marsh, how d'you do," someone started up the favorite song greeting, taken up with a will by the entire room. Bunny went over to the Faculty table, greeting the Headmistress, Miss Grey, and the other teachers with charming grace. She was then engulfed by her class. The singing, however, went on, from every table, song after song, and at the repetition of her name she had to wave and nod again and again. They did not stop until Miss Grey rose to conclude the meal.

"She's the most popular girl in school," exulted Fanny Faraday in a whisper, pairing up with Judy for chapel line. "Always before, it's been a Senior. But I should think after all the social events she's been in, with dances and so many boy friends, it would be hard to settle down to our Knollslea affairs." And Judy, reflecting upon the scene at dinner, nodded thoughtfully.

It was late in the evening when Bunny finally came to her room. "Oh Judy, I'm starved for a sight of you," was her fervent exclamation. One girl after another had claimed her company, and word had already gone around that "Angel Island," the Freshman floor, was at Bunny Marsh's feet.

"We missed you this week, Bunns," was Judy's reply. "School isn't Knollslea, somehow, without you around, barging into everybody's affairs."

"At it already!" laughed Bunny. "Where are my bags? I must unpack a little tonight, Miss Grey said we could keep our light on for half an hour."

"I'll help," said Judy, beginning on the larger one.

The two girls chatted in stage whispers as they worked, happy to be together again. But as they talked, Judy grew more and more thoughtful.

"Why do you keep looking at me like that?" Bunny suddenly asked.

"Bunny, you're beautiful," Judy replied frankly. "I always thought you were pretty, but now—well, you're lovely."

Bunny blushed with pleasure. Judy never flattered. She had a direct honesty about her, and compliments were genuine when she gave them. Indeed, they were not, to her, compliments, but statements of what she considered to be facts.

Judy Is Not So Sure

At that moment Judy came upon an amazing number of toilet bottles—jars of cream, rouge, lipstick and other articles of "make-up." She unpacked them in a silence that made Bunny feel self-conscious. The girls at Knollslea had never used make-up, even the seniors. Bunny, least of all.

"Do you want these out?" Judy asked finally. "If so, where?"

"In front of my Picture Gallery," Bunny directed, with a hint of defiance in her voice. One of Bunny's first acts in unpacking had been to set up on her dresser eight large photographs of young college men. "The boys!" she had announced airily. This, too, was a new Bunny, still basking in the warmth of summer resort popularity. Judy again surveyed the array of bottles.

"Do you feel you need them?" she asked curiously.

"Oh, Judy, you've been abroad where things are different. Everybody at the lake used them. It isn't wrong."

"I didn't mean that. I meant why do it? You really are lovely, Bunns, as you are. Your lips, the way your color comes and goes, and well, the freshness of your skin. I'd be sorry to see you spoil it. What's the use of being young looking if you paint it over as if you wanted to look different?"

"You funny Judy!" laughed Bunny. Then slowly, "But I never thought of it like that before. One of the boys I liked best said things once, and if he'd put it that way I might have dumped the lot—even the lipstick."

"If you put it on that satisfactory phizz of yours I'll paint my fingernails bright coral," threatened Judy.

"Judy, you wouldn't dare! I think that's an awful style. And it would be like you to do it too," Bunny acknowledged.

Someone was in the dimmed hall just outside the door. Judy went.

"Hello, you Freshmen, why aren't you in bed?"

The shaft of light revealed two lithe figures in kimonos—Marilyn and Louise, scared but thrilled.

"Isn't this her room?" Louise whispered. "Enid Marsh's?"

"She's unpacking!" Marilyn breathed. "Oh, I wish I could see!"

"Aren't you rather silly?" Judy inquired coolly. "Bunns is a girl just as you are. You act as if she were an Oriental Shindig, to worship."

But at that moment Bunny came to the door. "Why, hello, Marilyn dear, and my Louise! You should be in bed, though. It's against our rules." But she sounded pleased.

The girls were filled with thrilled confusion. "Please don't mind," Marilyn whispered. "We couldn't sleep, so we thought we'd come up and just look at your door."

Judy surveyed the door with elaborate earnestness, but Bunny did not laugh. "I kissed you goodnight, but I'll kiss you again. There. Now hurry to bed." And as the little figures disappeared down the hall, "Aren't they sweet, Judy, to care so?" in a dreamy voice.

Judy did not reply; and as she finished unpacking she remained thoughtful. What had come over Bunny Marsh. And what was this silliness that had come into Knollslea with the girls from Leland Doane? Knollslea had been wonderfully free of "crushes." Normal, happy friendships between older and younger girls were many. This sentimental emotionalism wasn't wholesome. Why didn't Bunny see it. She studied her chum. At that moment Bunny seemed almost a stranger.

"There you are, looking at me that way again?" Bunny exclaimed, as she turned out the light. "What does it mean this time?"

"Bunns," said Judy seriously, "you won't let it make any difference in your attitude toward things, will you?"

"Let what?" said Bunny—but she guessed what Judy meant.

"That you're so pretty—and, well, popular," Judy said. "You know."

"Silly! Of course not!" laughed Bunny. But there was something in the tone of her voice. Judy was not so sure.

[To be continued next Thursday]

Drawn by Lucy Rogers for The Christian Science Monitor

She Paused. A Cheer of Welcome Went Up From the Juniors.

The Author and His Stories

Community Magazine Series—4

By Harry Irving Shumway

IT IS probable that every author has had these questions asked of him, perhaps many times: "Where do you get ideas for stories? Do they just come to you, or do you go around in out-of-the-way places and dig them up?"

And now that you may be immersed in the making of a Community Magazine we ought to get this question settled—if, indeed, it can be.

Well, it is not possible here to give more than a few hints. Ideas for stories may seem to come unsought or as the result of hard thinking, or to be distilled from observation and travel. The difference between the trained writer and the beginner is this. The trained writer is quick to recognize ideas which may prove valuable and at once to put them to work. The beginner may let slip many a promising idea, or be inept at putting it to work.

There are three main sources of experience from which a writer of stories can draw for raw materials: Things he has seen himself, things he has heard of, and things of which he has read. The first source is usually the most vivid, although even then the other two will often supplement it. It might be more accurate to say that we use all three at the same time, accenting the first.

You—and "Robinson Crusoe"

If I were to tell you that you have already lived some of the things and seen some of the things that are contained in "Robinson Crusoe" you would say—well, that I was Baron Munchausen! But you have.

For instance, you've been hungry, haven't you? You have seen the necessity of planting seeds so that later you can get food. You have seen the sea probably—perhaps even a storm. In fact, as far as actual material things go, you have seen many of the things that Defoe saw!

We can have little doubt as to how "Robinson Crusoe" came to be written. Defoe had all the pictures crammed in the storehouse of his memory. Then, hearing of Alexander Selkirk, marooned on the island of Juan Fernandez for four years, he asked himself "What might happen to a man stranded, alone, on a desert island?" Defoe's imagination working on his storehouse of facts answered the question, and gave us a great story.

You also have priceless ingredients in your storehouse for the mixing of all sorts of stories. But you have to get a frame to drape them on. This frame is sometimes called inspiration or just an idea.

How to get this initial start, that idea, that framework? By questioning, by imagining, by meditation. Sometimes it will come by thinking of an interesting person, or of an interesting situation. Or by thinking about some scene or bit of country.

As practically all stories are written about people, then it is only natural that thinking about people is the most likely way to get material and ideas. The study of people is bound to suggest ideas.

And that brings us to the question of travel. Some young writers (and old, too, for that matter) think they must go to the far-away places in order to get stories. That might be true if you lived all alone and never saw anybody else. But it isn't true, if there are any other human beings in your vicinity. There is life and drama in every spot where people dwell. There are more stories than you can ever write in your own precinct of a ward!

But do travel if you can. Even a trip to the next town has its value; it is something different. It makes your own town more vivid and "writeable" on your return to it. And ocean travel? If you can't go on world cruises—try a few crossings on your local ferry. You'd be surprised at the amount of interesting color to be found on an "ocean trip" of this nature.

All the same, I rather think that the recipe for idea-getting is just to sit and think. But once you get the spark—set to work! Turn on the ink! There isn't a great deal of difference between thinking up ideas for fiction and for articles. In fact, some writers find it much easier to get plots for stories than to get good subjects for articles. And there are others who find it just the opposite.

Articles of Local Interest

In writing for the Community Magazine, it would seem that the articles might well be of local interest. The reader can find general articles in abundance in other magazines, but what he cannot get is a good story about some of the things and people right in his own district. That is where the little Community Magazine can function usefully. It could give definite pleasure and interest to folks for miles around.

But our Community Magazine should be much more than this. It should be a valuable training ground and outlet for young writers. And there is no reason why those who might rise in the profession later shouldn't get a great deal of satisfaction from association with it. After all, we're all "home folks."

[The End]

Junior Garden Clubs

What These Groups Are Doing to Make Home and School Beautiful

By Margaret Root Zahler

YOUNGSTERS are flocking to garden clubs. By the thousands they are crowding into national flower and garden shows. The garden movement among boys and girls is gathering momentum as they attempt to make the backyard look like a flowered sitting room, study their seed catalogues to decide what they will plant the following season, and take particular care to protect the wild flowers of the woods.

Though at the present moment, the garden flowers, tinged with the rust of autumn, are nodding their farewells to the young owners and caretakers, the interest in gardening and flowers has become somewhat of a year-round affair with these young people. When it is too late to dig and plant and cultivate, they study plant life, build bird houses for the spring garden, make miniature sample gardens indoors, and arrange garden scrapbooks.

Young folks are being included more and more in the national flower shows where they are given a chance to have their own exhibits beside those of the grown-ups. Sometimes they bring their own potted geraniums and ivy, build their own garden wall of real brick and mortar and show the adults just how they would like to arrange the flowers for their own backyard. At some flower shows they have had little playhouses like miniature cottages with the garden and lawn all mapped out to their own taste.

Popularity of Flower Shows

And when the show opens the boys and girls are well represented among those garden audiences which, it is claimed, have grown tremendously in the last few years. Some 90,000 children attended the last big flower show in St. Louis. In Cincinnati 108,000 children entered the doors. In Detroit, 90,000; Minneapolis, 72,000; Rochester, N. Y., 64,000, and so on, according to Mr. George Asmus, chairman of the national flower and garden show committee of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists.

At the world's fair this summer on the first free day for children, trains, and other attractions of the Enchanted Island were competing for the nickels, it is to learn that 6000 boys and girls parted with their nickels to go into the Horticultural Gardens to see the rose bushes, lily pools, grape arbor walks, and beautiful flowers.

"Of all of these hundreds of thousands of children attending garden shows in the different cities," said Mr. Asmus, "we have yet to receive a single complaint about the abuse of flowers by boys and girls. They appreciate the plants and sometimes they are willing to sit down and listen to the music which, with the beauty of the flowers, gives them much happiness."

A pioneer in the junior garden club movement is the Better Homes and Gardens magazine which started the national organization of the Junior Garden Clubs of America five years ago. The membership grew from nothing to 292,504 at the close of June, 1934, with an additional 416 in the single month of July.

"Cousin Marion," the secretary of the clubs, receives all kinds of letters from the young gardeners telling of their achievements, and asking advice.

Questions and Answers

"My sunflowers are over seven feet high," an Illinois girl wrote one summer. "I expect to have my picture taken with them as soon as they are in full bloom." And she finished her letter by asking for suggestions on how to make a window box.

"My flower bed is oval shape," a 10-year-old Ohio girl wrote to Cousin Marion. "I know many names of flowers, but do not know how to plant for beauty." From Brooklyn, N. Y., came a letter asking how to plant an "ordinary city backyard." "I should like to have continuous bloom, all summer," the girl said, "so I can use it as an outdoor sitting room."

Out in Laurel, Mont., a high school boy wrote how he had become interested in an agricultural course in high school, and how he operates a 40-acre farm with his younger brother. He said he had become interested in animals and birds, had obtained some literature on them and wanted more.

Members of these garden clubs have also taken a hand in beautifying the school yard, and in cleaning up the neighborhood. In a school in Pennsylvania, a teacher reports that the older boys worked hard to dig out the ugly clay and ashes around the school building and wheeled in garden loam and leafmold for gardens. The idea of beautifying their school grounds changed the whole attitude of the boys and girls, the teacher said.

As soon as these young folks get busy cleaning up the backyard or beautifying the surroundings of the home, the idea spreads to the whole neighborhood and even to the inside of the house, and sometimes to a whole community, it is found. Out in Clarkston, Utah, the Junior Garden Club put on a yard-and-garden contest. Every home owner entered, it was reported, and the whole countenance of the town was changed when every home but one had a vegetable garden as well as flowers.

Each year the junior garden clubs follow some special project, such as landscaping the yard, studying tree conservation, or preserving wild flowers. Through 1935 the plan is to dramatize flower and nature activities. It includes building a miniature stage and telling the story of some flower and what it has contributed to civilization.

First the gardeners find out interesting events in the career of the chosen flower. Take the wild sunflower, for instance, the national flower of the Inca Indians in Peru which was worn by temple priestesses and carried to represent lighted tapers. A story is built around these facts, dramatized on a miniature stage, then worked out by the children themselves, who supply the conversation for the drama.

Thus the garden movement among young folks awakens an appreciation of gardens, flowers, and nature, gives boys and girls something constructive and stimulating to do in their spare time, and leads to more beautiful home grounds, and more civic improvement.

The Mail Bag

Osaka, Japan.

Dear Editor:

In reading the Monitor that my teacher of English kindly gave me some days ago, I thought it would be very interesting and educational for me to correspond, via the Mail Bag, with other boys in all parts of the world.

I am in the last course at the Osaka University of Commerce and very much interested in a course in English, which is taught in almost every school in Japan. It is my pleasure, nay, if anything, my hobby, to speak to the foreigner who can speak English. The other day when I visited the "Empress of Britain" at Kobe, I had a very good chance to speak to a famous lawyer of your country, named Josef Choate, when he stayed with a friend in Japan on their tour around the world.

I am now spending the rest of the happy summer vacation practising my English at home. For the first 14 days of this month, I enjoyed camp life to my heart's extent with my classmates at Amano-hashidate, one of the scenic trio in Japan. As it was my first visit there, everything I saw and everything I heard was a source of pleasure to me.

Camping has become so popular in Japan of late that there are few who do not try to visit the seaside or the hillside for camping. As Japan is an island country, the presence of the sea has induced the love among boys for a sea life; and, as a result, Japan has become one of the strongest swimming countries in the world. I am also interested in swimming and have a record of backstroke at my school.

This letter is written with the desire that I may be introduced to correspondents in all parts of the world who would like to correspond with me.

Y. Okamura (boy).

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Editor and Mailbaggers:

About a year ago I answered a letter that was printed in our column and started a very beautiful friendship with a Mailbagger in Switzerland. Since then I have made two other pen friends and would like very much to have more. This summer I had the privilege of meeting a "corrie" who lives in a nearby city.

I am a student in the evening classes of the Art Institute and would like to correspond with others who are interested in art or journalism, especially those who expect to enter the field of commercial art or those who are already in it. However, I would enjoy letters from others, too, because next to drawing I am very interested in photography and scrapbooks and love music and the outdoors.

In connection with photography, the comments and advice of the Camera Club editor have been most helpful. This year the Century of Progress has a Hall of Photography and, although it is small, the collection is a very fine one and is to be placed in Chicago's new Museum of Science and Industry as a permanent exhibit.

Although I enjoy travel, most of my journeys are made in books or through my pen friends, so I would like to hear about people and places anywhere in the world—north, south, east, west! I'm an over 20 and will be most happy to answer all letters.

I should also like to know if there are any Monitor reading groups on the north or northwest side of the city.

Love to Mailbaggers everywhere!

Lillian H.

Purdy Station, New York

Dear Editor:

I am a girl of 16 years and have followed the Mail Bag faithfully, although this is the first time I have expressed the wish that my name might be included among corresponding Monitor friends.

I graduated from high school in 1933, where my favorite subjects were history and English. Since then I have devoted a great deal of time to reading and studying, particularly accounts of foreign countries—especially China.

I live in a small village "out" of New York City; about a mile or two away lies Somers, which is the place where the first elephant, "Old Bess" was brought into the country and where the first "circus" was born under the direction of Mr. Bailey. There is a statue of the elephant standing in a triangle opposite "Elephant Inn," a hotel owned by Mr. Bailey, concerning which there is many an interesting story.

Do you suppose there are any girls in China or other foreign countries who would write to me? I follow closely various political moves of other countries. I enjoy chess and cards. I have a faithful camera "Brownie" which records for me, and I also like cats, dogs, turtles and all kinds of pets. I don't draw or sing, but I like to hear about those who do. I would answer all letters faithfully, and with as much love and friendship as I can get into a letter.

With thanks, Dorothy C. R.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I have been very interested in the Mail Bag for a long time and would like to become better acquainted with that department of the Monitor.

I live in Chicago, the city in which the Century of Progress is being held again this year. Although there have been many exaggerated reports about Chicago, it is still a very safe and beautiful place in which to live. We are very proud of our great city.

The world's fair is the most beautiful sight that I have ever seen and anyone who is planning a trip this summer must not miss seeing it.

I am 13 years old, in eighth grade, and interested in books, swimming, golf, and all sorts of gymnastics. I would like to correspond with someone my age and with the same interests. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School and enjoy the Monitor and all other Christian Science literature which comes to our home regularly.

Edith O.

Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Mail Bag so much that I want to thank you for it. I feel that all of the Mail Bag writers are my friends. The Christian Science Monitor is most interesting. I enjoy The Home Forum Page and Snubs.

I am 12 years old, and have always attended the Christian Science Sunday School. I live in the South and have never seen snow. I shall be glad to tell my friends about the South as I know it. Montgomery is the capital of Alabama. It is located on the Alabama River, which is historically full of Indian townsites. One summer, we had a cottage on this river in one of the old townsites called Econchati. We collected many arrowheads, beads and shells.

I like school and have had one year of Latin and four years of French. I love books and have read lots of them.

Will someone exchange experiences with me? Claire Joyce L.

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Editor:

We live in a very productive farming country, and because of irrigation there has been no lack of water here. I am nearly 14, and I like to draw, write stories, swim and play tennis.

A few weeks ago there was a very interesting article in the magazine section of the Monitor about the Craters of the Moon in southern Idaho. They are about 100 miles from Twin Falls, and last summer we visited them. We brought home some of the lava rocks, and took lots of pictures of the queer formations there. We hope to go camping in the Sawtooths this year. There is wonderful scenery, and good fishing there.

Hoping I hear from some of the Mail Baggers, Jean R. Jones.

Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have gained some very interesting pen pals.

I took a trip to the Boston Navy Yard recently and visited the historic old ship, Old Ironsides. It was most interesting to go on a new 1934 destroyer and compare it with the Constitution. From the Navy Yard I went to see Bunker Hill Monument. After reaching the top one can see for miles around the surrounding country.

My hobbies are reading, writing and music. If anyone is interested in stamps and cares to write I can sometimes send some foreign ones.

Marion B. D.

The following would like to receive letters.

From Girls

Janet S. (12-14), Boonton, New Jersey. From girls in foreign countries interested in the Monitor. Also from members of Monitor Reading Groups telling of their activities.

Rosie Y. (13), Brewster, Washington. From anywhere. Interested in reading, writing, horseback riding, music and collecting snapshots.

Nancy Jane B. (14), New Orleans, Louisiana. From anywhere outside the United States. Interested in stamp and sample collecting, and reading good fiction.

Magdalene S. (14), Brockel Krs., Rotenburg, Germany. From the United States.

Joan B. (15), Oakland, California. From anywhere. Would be glad to exchange photos, stamps, newspapers and to send pictures of Oakland.

Helen D. (16), Oakland, California. From anywhere. Interested in snapshots, horseback riding, swimming, dancing and writing letters.

Betty L. (18), Los Angeles, California. From anywhere outside of the United States. Especially interested in collecting curios for her room. (Please send in your full name, Betty.—Ed.)

Ruth F. (19), Milwaukee, Wisconsin. From girls interested in Christian Science from the four corners of the globe, particularly from the West. Interested in skating, dancing, and all sports.

From Boys

Robert A. H. (11), Grapevine, California. Especially from India or England, but will answer all letters. Interested in stamp collecting, writing, literature and violin music. (Thank you for your verse, Robert.—Ed.)

Eugene P. (13), Elmwood Park, Illinois. From western United States and Canada. Interested in golf, automobile designing, stamp collecting and collecting rocks and minerals.

Herbert W. (16), Macomb, Illinois. From anywhere. Interested in journalism, printing, mechanics and sports.

Herman G. C. (16), Pittsfield, Maine. From anywhere. Interesting in exchanging stamps.

Horst H. (19), Dresden, Germany. Has 100 stamps he would like to exchange.

Over 20

Alice C. O., Boston, Massachusetts. From anywhere. Would like to exchange stamps, especially precancels from western states and foreign countries.

D. B. Fulton (Miss), Tasmania, Australia. From anywhere, but particularly from other states of Australia.

Ram S., Udaipur, India. From anywhere. Interested in literature, history, sociology, stamp collecting.

Doris W., Harvey, Illinois. Is interested in forming a Monitor Reading Group. Will those living in Harvey, or nearby, who are interested please write.

A. M. Hadley (Mr.), Berkeley, California. From anywhere. Interested in exchanging flower seeds.

[Note: Will the following please send in their full names and addresses: Florence F., Minneapolis, Minnesota; Helen Louise W., New Smyrna, Florida; Betty K., Evanston, Illinois.—Ed.]

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

"Preventing the Cause of Crime"
18 articles, October 3 to October 23

"Who's to Blame for the Movies?"
12 articles, October 24 to November 10

"Parliamentary Law Simplified"
18 articles, November 12 to December 3

SPECIAL FALL OFFER

TWO of the greatest social problems confronting the citizens of the United States—*prevention of crime and betterment of the movies*—are handled in lively, vigorous fashion in two special series of articles soon to appear in The Christian Science Monitor. A third series will present a novel discussion of parliamentary law, designed to clarify the rules of order by explaining the principles underlying them.

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Gliding Booms In Germany With 120 Daily 'Fares'

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, reveals the great appeal of German gliding contests.

After some days of delay due to fog or lack of wind, ideal weather favored the competition. There was quite a fluttering in the skies over the Rhön Mountains. As many as 120 gliders ascended into the air on one day, which was itself a record. Many gliding records were broken. In two days the previous record for long-distance gliding of 242 kilometers was actually broken four times, first, by Herr Ludwig Hofmann of Mannheim, with 315 kilometers, and then by the well known Herr Wolf Hirth, who got as far as 360 kilometers. Finally Herr Heini Dittmar beat the record with a flight of 375 kilometers.

Other Flyers

Apart from these expert flights, 20 other gliders made flights of over 125 kilometers, and 15 of them actually spent more than five hours in the air. Herr Ernst Philipp of Berlin made the finest endurance flight. He stayed in the air 8 hours and 59 minutes. Three gliders from Württemberg also won a special prize for a chain flight of 45 kilometers with a special goal. The only woman who took part in the gliding competition, Fräulein Hanni Reitsch, was able to get a prize in the long-distance chain flight. The greatest altitude was reached by Herr Kurt Schmidt of Königsberg, who went up as high as 1650 meters. More than 20 gliders were able to achieve altitudes of more than 1000 meters.

According to the experts, the major successes of this competition have been due mainly to the intensive use of the so-called "thermic" system of flying. This system, which is based on a correct utilization of warm air currents, was only discovered a few years ago, and has been used quite successfully when there has been on wind. During the recent competition that "thermic" system and the old system of utilizing storms have been happily combined.

British Expert Gives Hints to Beginners In 'Unrivaled Sport'

By Col. H. G. Kennard

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With invisible air currents as his throttle pedal, the glider pilot floats effortless miles and soars thousands of feet. How does he do it?

This question has been answered for me in a talk with Mr. George E. Collins, who is one of Britain's leading gliding experts and who holds the British distance record of 95 miles and also a local German altitude record of 7000 feet.

"Once a glider or sail-plane has been launched into the air it is always sinking in relation to the air around it," Mr. Collins told me. "But if the air itself is rising faster than the plane is sinking, it will rise also. That is the sole explanation of soaring flight. An airplane with engine when going up puts its nose upward, but a sail-plane keeps level, because it is rising on a warm current of air on which it floats. To imitate the airplane the glider must be put into a dive in order to gain excess speed, which is then dissipated in the subsequent climb.

Woolly Clouds Wanted

"If a sail-plane pilot is intending to make a long flight," Mr. Collins continued, "he tries for it on a day when there is plenty of cumulus cloud about. These are the woolly-looking clouds with a flat base, often piled up like mountains. They are normally anything from 4000 to 6000 feet above sea level, and are formed as the result of the heating of the ground below by the sun and the condensation of the moisture in the warm air on reaching cloud level. This means that warm air is probably to be found below the clouds which will be rising faster than the plane is falling and therefore takes it up. Inside the cloud itself the up-current is frequently rising more strongly than beneath and quite rough conditions may be encountered.

"But good soaring conditions may also be found when the sky is clear, which means that the air is too dry to produce clouds, but the up-currents may be there just the same. As an illustration of this on one occasion when soaring in Germany I saw in the distance a big buzzard circling upward in a clear sky, denoting an upward current. I made off toward it and soon we were soaring up in company, the great bird being so close that I could see its eye and the movements of the wing feathers.

"A strong up-current may be moving as fast as 12 feet per second, which would be a good rate of climb even for a small airplane.

Up-Currents Needed

"When undertaking a long flight, one aims for a helping wind," Mr. Collins stated. "Apart from this one watches the clouds as they give an actual indication where up-currents may be found. The nature of the ground below is also of assistance as hard, rocky ground will absorb and give off heat better than wet, marshy land.

"The most valuable instrument the glider pilot carries is his variometer, or rate-of-climb indicator. Care and skill have to be exercised when the plane gets into a cloud as the up-currents encountered are liable to be very strong, so strong as to tear the wing off a plane, which has actually happened in Germany. This applies with even greater force to the currents in activity in a thunder-cloud, and my advice to glider pilots is never to risk entering a thunder-cloud unless equipped with a parachute.

'A type of thunderstorm which can be utilized is that known as a 'line-squall'. This may be likened to a moving hill of cold, dense air moving across the country which forces up the lighter, warm air on which the pilot can soar. A former world distance record of 165 miles an hour was made in this way.

"Endurance flights have generally been confined to slope-soaring. By this is meant, flying back and forth parallel with the slope of a hill. In the rising current produced by the wind being deflected up it, such a flight need only be terminated by the dropping off of the wind or lack of the pilot's endurance. The 36-hours world record by Herr Kurt Schmidt was made in this way.

"I consider gliding the finest sport there is," Mr. Collins added. "The charm of being alone with nature, soaring like a bird amid cloud scenes of indiscribable beauty in absolute silence, is unrivaled."

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Whereas, pursuant to the provisions of section 54 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, a majority in number or interest of the members of **Massachusetts Hotel Code Authority**, a corporation duly organized and existing under the general laws of this Commonwealth, have filed in this office a petition, together with the original certificate of incorporation, setting forth that they desire to surrender said certificate and to have said corporation dissolved and giving the reasons therefor:

Now, Therefore, I, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deeming the reasons set forth in the petition hereinbefore mentioned to be sufficient, do hereby declare that the certificate of incorporation of said **Massachusetts Hotel Code Authority** is annulled, and said corporation shall be dissolved upon the filing in this office of a copy of each issue of the newspaper containing the publication of this notice, which is hereby ordered to be published once each week for three successive weeks in **Christian Science Monitor**, a newspaper published in the City of Boston and County of Suffolk in said Commonwealth.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto affixed my official signature and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth on the twenty-third day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

(SEAL) F. W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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on our Second Floor—just off the elevator
$6.98—$10.98—$12.98

THE MILLER & PECK CO.

FELT HATS *Cleaned and Blocked*
All kinds of shoes dyed any color.
The OLYMPIA Hat Cleaning and Shoe Repairing Co.
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Formerly of the Dorothy Marie Beauty Parlor
Evenings by appointment.
Hopkins Apartments, 31st and St. Paul St.
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NEW YORK

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John G. Myers Co.
We Are Ready for
"Back to School" Days
in the various departments to meet the needs of boys and girls. Start them right in the new
Smart Clothes
JUVENILE SHOPS, Street Floor
COLLEGE SHOP, Second Floor

Buy Furniture
during the
Heart of the Season
SALE
at WHITNEY'S
Save 10% to 40%

GRACE & MERIT
PARIS STYLED
MILLINERY
Wide Choice 2.00 to 10.00
21 N. PEARL ST. ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Do not fail to take advantage of low prices on furniture at my new place of business located at Broadway and Madison Avenue.
HARRY SIMMONS
Broadway and Madison Ave., Albany, N.Y.

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SISSON'S
Walk-Over Shoes
$7.50 and $8.50
Binghamton's oldest department store presents the famous Walk-Over Shoes in Autumn styles.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Est. 1842 Dial 2-8411

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FLORSHEIM STETSON
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
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D. T. HOLLOWAY
ROOFING SIDING REPAIRING
Phone 2-0818 139 CHAPIN STREET

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LEWIS M. EVANS
grocer
Choice meats fresh vegetables
CENTRAL CASH MARKET
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NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

YOUR FALL COSTUME
is ready for a try-on at this store. All departments showing
THE SMART NEW FALL STYLES
at McLEAN'S

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SUPERIOR WYOMING COAL
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The same coal from the same mine all the time.
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INCORPORATED

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Leading Finen Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
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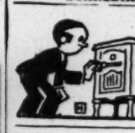
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK



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108 Kraft Ave.
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Hardware—Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store

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Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
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Library
Lesson Markers
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Coke
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MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Make the most of your DOLLARS at
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A modern department store featuring fashions for the family and home furnishings of dependable quality at moderate prices.
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GRAND 3365
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Manufacturers
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HOMER G. SCHOFF, *Proprietor*

Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries — with *Flowers.*
196 Delaware Avenue
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WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
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NEW YORK

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Pay Cash—It Pays
Try It
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers
for Men and Boys
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Esso
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds Real Estate
PHONE 2212 7 SOUTH MAIN ST.

New Fall ENNA JETTICK
$5.00 Shoes for Women $6.00
Same Old Comfort
Beautiful New Models
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 N. MAIN STREET

You Will Like Our Own Make
PURE PORK SAUSAGE
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
Serving the Glove Cities
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

COLLINS & STILWELL
2090—Phone—2091
We are taking orders for Richelieu Quality Canned Goods and fancy groceries for fall delivery. Orders received Now are delivered at present low prices.

ITHACA

DRESSES
MILLINERY
ROLLINS HOSIERY
and
SILK UNDERWEAR
at Popular Prices
CRANCE SHOP
926 E. STATE ST., ITHACA, N. Y.

Servicenter, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

Plain and Fancy Rolls
LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
218 W. STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

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Fall Opening Days
New Goods for Fall and Winter are now ready.
The ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
Jamestown's Big Dept. Store

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

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GENE'S
Service Station and Garage
2718 Elmwood Ave., cor. Fowler
We serve you with a smile.
Del. 9830 E. J. Boll

Premier Foods
AT
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Prudence Corned Beef Hash
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
3145 Delaware Avenue Riverside 2564

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EXPERT MANICURING
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A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES and SERVICE
Now located at the STATION PLAZA
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WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

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Is Our Motto
For

NEW YORK

Long Island

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(Continued)

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1655 Mott Avenue
Near Christian Science Church

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

CROSSWAYS CLEANERS
and FURRIERS, Inc.
SPECIALS 49c
Plain Dresses, Coats and Suits
1859 Mott Ave., nr. Christian Science church

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser
Westminster Radio
SEE THE NEW 1934
NORGE ROLLATOR REFRIGERATOR
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE
and INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

See Your Candy Made in Our Visible Candy Kitchen
IDA MAY CHOCOLATES
1080 Broadway—Woodmere
Tel. Franklin 2250 Mail Orders Filled

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NEW FALL APPAREL
arriving daily
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
CLOSED EVENINGS UNTIL SEPT. 15TH

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INCORPORATED
154-16 Northern Blvd. Ph. Fl. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

Clara P. Andrews
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Spiral and Croquignole Permanent Waving
Phone Flushing 9-2813

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WALTER C. WAGNER
42-11 189TH STREET
Specializing in Interior Decorating. Phone Fl. 7-4176 for appointment to discuss painting, decorating needs and plans.

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In Forest Hills IT'S
RAULS
Featuring Dining in Our Garden
Dinners: 65c, $1.00 and $1.25
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MILLINERY
New Fall Lines at Moderate Prices
Associated with
DOROTHY BROTMAN
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HERMANN'S
BEAUTY SALON
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Hair Dyeing
72-56 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7169

One Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
Majestic Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boulevard 8-1516

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RIPPLE'S MILLINERY
New Fall Showing of HATS
at Popular Prices
44 SOUTH MAIN STREET

HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving $5
GROVE THEATRE BLDG.
Tel. Freeport 1599
Branch: 47A N. Village Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 1317
ROCKVILLE CENTER

PERFECTION BREAD
The bread that made mother *quit* baking. Try it once and you will always eat it.
MAIER'S BAKERY
49 S. MAIN ST. FREEPORT 1256

PEARL'S MILLINERY
Fall Models in the Newest Shades
34 S. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

BOLLER & CO.
Tailors and Cleaners
QUALITY WORK
No Shrinkage—4-HOUR SERVICE
70 S. Grove St. Freeport 3098

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Late of Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

We specialize on permanent and hair dye and permanent without machine.
17 Merrick Ave., Merrick
Phone FREE 565

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Outfit Your Children for School at the
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
64 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

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FULL MARKET VALUE
FOR YOUR
OLD GOLD
Long Island Gold Buying Co.
Hempstead Bank Bldg., Hempstead, N. Y.

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We Deliver

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EDW. H. DIEDRICH
State Broker
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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(Continued)

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for Men and Women

Florsheim and
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

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Dealers in
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THE INQUIRER PRESS
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Famise of Hempstead
Your Private Corsetiere
$5.95 to $10.95
Suite 22, 239 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.

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Hair Dresser of Distinction
Permanent Wave Specialist
Latest Method
All branches of Beauty Culture
249 FULTON AVENUE

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RICHFIELD
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Phone Hempstead 2782 Honest Values
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369 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

IT PAYS TO SHOP AT PHONE HEMPSTEAD 77
PRAY'S MARKET
298 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD
Irish Bacon Virginia Hams

Constance Shop
Hats and Dresses
239 Fulton Avenue HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

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REAL ESTATE
Rentals Sales Management
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Tel. Huntington 1415

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Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
Stanley's FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue
at 87th Street

Evelyn Mosher
Announces new Fall Line of
Silk and Wool Dresses
SIZES 14 to 46
Unusual Values $4.95 and $5.95
3709 83RD ST. *Next to Dinner Bell*

PERFECTION
CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
37-62 86th Street, near Roosevelt Avenue
Telephone Newtown 9-6975

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BARBER SHOP
and BEAUTY SALON
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 35c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
82-06 POLK AVENUE New. 9-2698

Betty Hat Shoppe
Ready Made—Draped to the Head—Individually Styled
37-28A 82ND STREET
HAV. 9-8553

EMMA FELTEN
Hats
80-07 POLK AVENUE
Near 81st St.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
Open from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422
HAvemeyer 4-8220 Oders Promptly Delivered

J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
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FRED G. KELLEY INC
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CRATING 37-60 81st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
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HONESTY, COURTESY, SERVICE
Two things that you can do with your old gold—sell it for cash or apply it towards the purchase of anything you may buy from
JACOB FRIEDMAN
Watchmaker—Jeweler
40-42 82nd Street Opp. Jackson Theatre

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Every Wise Woman Reconditions Her Furs Before the Winter
Roosevelt Avenue, Corner 83rd Street
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S. RUBIN
For Good Hardware, Devoe's Paints and Supplies
Gifts of All Kinds
Go to RUBIN'S
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Fur Coats designed to order at the price of a *"ready-made"* garment.
JOHN BROS.
Creative Furriers
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Ph. Rep. 9-0400 Repairing and Resyling

F. R. HARRIS
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Now Located at
163-18 JAMAICA AVE.
Phone Jamaica 6-3618

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

BEAUTY SALON
4th Floor of Jay's Dept. Store
162-11 Jamaica Avenue
Beautician formerly on Fifth Avenue
This month only
Hollywood Croquignole Wave
$3.50—3 items $1.00

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of F. T. D.
Wedding Decorations, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
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MAX SCHRAGE
Merrick Road and 107 Avenue
Tel. Jamaica 6-10491
Polishing Simonix-Specialists Vacuuming

KEW GARDENS

OLGA HELD
Homestead Hotel
BEAUTY SHOP
Competent work in all its branches.
Phone for appointment Clev. 3-4038—4000

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Cleaver Bros. Corp.
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
and
Broadway and Scranton Avenue
Telephone Lyn 9876 and Lyn 1897

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CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
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TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 0422

YORK HEAT SERVICE, Inc.
Fuel Oil Oil Burners
Burner Installation and Service
189 Vincent Avenue Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone LYNBROOK 4479

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.

Experts in Hair Tinting
Over ten years of satisfactory service in this work has extended our reputation to many distant parts.
The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
386 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn 4827 and Lyn 4891

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Boys' and Youths' Shop
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LYNBROOK, L. I. Tel. Lynbrook 6327
For the Boy of Three to the Youth of Eighteen

Community Filling Station
BROADWAY and STAUDERMAN AVE.
Batteries Recharged and Rentals
General Repairs
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Call Lynbrook 8899

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Patchogue and Huntington
Complete Department Store
Buy your PHILCO RADIO here

PAINTS and WALL PAPER
Artist Supplies—Brushes
Gus Schmidt
Honest Goods at Honest Prices
74 East Main St., Directly Across from the Patchogue Theatre.

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Established 1881
Real Estate and Insurance
20 EAST MAIN ST. Tel. Patchogue 8

Tel. Patchogue 1133
Ford Patchogue
Auto Corporation
F. O. Muller, *Manager*
Main Street, Patchogue, N. Y.

$5 — ENNA JETTICK — $6
Now the Most Stylish Shoes for Women
THE NEW SHOE STORE
21 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE

JAMES G. SHAND Inc.
PATCHOGUE and BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Birdseye Frosted Foods
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Free Delivery

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COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
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Port Jefferson 555

G. BRANDAU
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SELECT MEATS
AND
S. & W. CANNED GOODS

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Sealect Milk and Cream
F. J. SOUHRADA, Manager
TEL. BLUE POINT 2400
Arrange for Daily Delivery Anywhere Long Island

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Park Strteet, Blue Point, L. I.
Launderers and Dry Cleaning
Telephones—Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506

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JEWELER
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
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Phone 2232

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SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
SOL ROSEMAN
215-19 JAMAICA AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
"Expert Watch Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
Tishman's
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

QUEENS VILLAGE
AWNING & SHADE CO.
Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners
Pipe and Boiler Covering—Table Pads
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MARTIN KOLE
OPTOMETRIST
9605 Springfield Boulevard
Tel. Hollis 8-1175
Hours 9 to 9 Tues. and Fri. until 6

FAY'S CORSET SHOP
VISIT OUR NEW CORSET SALON
LUXURIOUS FITTING ROOMS
Your figure diagnosed by
MME. FAY
215-03 Jamaica Avenue Missouri 7-1686

PHILECE GOWNS
OUR FALL DISPLAY OF
DRESSES—COATS—MILLINERY
IS NOW COMPLETE
Queens Theater Building, Queens Village
Fantasy Theater Bldg., Rockville Cen., L. I.

MALLORY HATS
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10129
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ARROW SHIRTS

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
Save on Your Household Budget
Roasted or Virginia Style HAMS Free of Charge
Housewives: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself.
Everbest Pork Provision Co.

120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

JAHN'S
SODA *CANDY*
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 104TH ST., Near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

GAS SUNOCO OILS
Rejuvenate Your Car
Spring Sp. $3.95
Expert Repairs on all cars
Greater City Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue at 120th Street
Virginia 7-10001

"All That the Name Implies"
STERLING
DRUG STORE
113-02 Jamaica Avenue, Cor. 113th Street
TOILETRIES SODAS ICE CREAMS
TEL. VIRGINIA 7-4828

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill. 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

PERRON'S
DELICATESSEN
106-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
Rich. Hill 2-4001

WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 Jamaica Avenue
Prime Meats
Phone RICHMOND HILL 2-7524

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Corsets Lingerie Hosiery Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets Fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

VON BROOK BROS.
Delicatessen
19 N. PARK AVENUE
Telephone
Rockville Centre 2463

GRAND OPENING OF
The RUG STORE
Removed to Our Old Location
274 MERRICK ROAD
S. W. Cor. of Park Ave.
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Specialized Lubrication
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

The Nassau County National Bank

MODERN MAJESTIC
LAUNDRY
FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE
106 No. Park Avenue Tel. R. V. C. 62

MOLIETTA
Beauty Shop
Expert Permanent Waving, $5, $6 and $7.50
La Salle, Croquignole, Frederic and Keen
42 FRONT ST. Tel. R. V. C. 43

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

HERMAN BROWN
Stetson Hats, $5 and $6.50
Trimble Hats $3.50
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

ALBERT SOOS
OPTOMETRIST
Optical Laboratory on Premises
19 N. VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 1919

MARIANNE'S
Now Showing FALL DRESSES
COATS and HATS
Merrick Road at Village Ave. R. V. C. 2612

MAMARONECK

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE HOUSE FURNISHINGS
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
DEVOE PAINTS
44-48 EAST BOSTON POST ROAD
Telephones Mam. 1280-1281

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Have Your
PRESSING CLEANING
REPAIRING DYEING
done at the
Empire Tailoring Co.
123 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 447
Furs Glazed and Repaired

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
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Presenting New Fall Modes with DAINTY lines . . . SNUG comfort BEGUILING charm
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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We handle all details of obtaining loan for you; arrange for free estimate thru competent contractors.
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Phone your order . . . we deliver

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PERMANENT WAVE 5.00 and 6.50
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Limited time only.
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Oriental Rugs of Merit
Orientals and Domestics
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored
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JUVENILE 1858 PRODUCTS
Restful Here
ATLANTIC CARRIAGE STORE
997 Flatbush Ave. Full Line of Bedding
Reduced prices on Simmons Mattresses

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GLOVES, HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR AND BLOUSES
Graduate Corsetiere in Attendance
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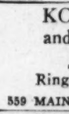
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MASKIN'S
STATIONERY STORE
Advance Sale of Christmas Cards
29c PER DOZEN
25 cards your name imprinted $1.25
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NOW AT 34 NEWKIRK PLAZA
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Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing Curtains, Blankets, Portieres, etc.
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Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx
(Continued)

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Between Decatur and Hull Avenues
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Olinville 2-9573

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New Fall Millinery
ALPINES—BERETS—TRICORNES
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Full line of Gage Hats from 1.90-5.00
Alfred's Exclusive Millinery
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DRY GOODS
169-171 WESTCHESTER AVENUE
SPECIAL SHOWING
New Curtains, Blankets, Comforters

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Saturday
Sept. 15th
is
Luckey's Famous
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DAY

A great store wide sale, featuring new fall items, all wanted, new, and every one a real bargain at its special $ Day Price.

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CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
We Call For and Deliver

NEW FALL DRESSES
COATS and SUITS
SPORTSWEAR
Foundation Garments a Speciality
Bauers Shoppe, Inc.
260 MAIN STREET

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Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 CANNON STREET Phone 4913
Experts in Beauty Culture
Permanents—$5, $7.50 and $10.00
Free Parking to Our Patrons in rear of our building.

An Innovation at
SMITH BROTHERS
Oyster Bar—*Specializing in* STEWS—
FRESHLY OPENED
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For Good Work
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Fisk Tires—USL Batteries
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Your children are entitled to the best milk offered to the public.
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The Home of
FINE SHIRTS
Neckwear, Hosiery and Men's Furnishings

Quality and Variety
have built up our business.
Ask your neighbor.
Theresa Bake Shop
272 MAIN STREET NEAR MARKET

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Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

Quality Insurance Is Economical
WELLINGTON POTTER, INC.
STONE 7384 528 GRANITE BLDG.

ALICE J. MILLER
HARPER GRADUATE
Hair Dressing—Manicuring
WELLA
PERMANENT WAVING
954 Mercantile Building Stone 826

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and Served by American Women.
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens.

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

Canterbury Radio and Electric Co.
Estimates Furnished on All Repairs
Guaranteed Service
802 MONROE AVE. MONROE 7026

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
Incorporated
CULVER 150

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 1050

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RAY BOYCE
FISK—FIRESTONE—GOODYEAR
TIRES
Vulcanizing—All Work Guaranteed
USED TIRES
1050 EAST MAIN STREET

Harry T. B. Richardson Bakery
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue South
Main 1770

Specials
PERMANENT WAVES
All lines of beauty shop work
Rose Fry Beauty Shop
636 University Avenue Monroe 1201

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

Pine Tree Food Shop
Sour Cream Cookies
Cinnamon Rolls *Pecan Rolls*
Chicken Pies
470 COURT STREET MAIN 7099

Frank A. Christa
High Grade Spices, Extracts, Toilet Articles and Soaps
27 Evergreen Street Glenwood 4067-J

RYE

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Sand for playboxes
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY
OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

NRA
Ask for Demonstration
AIRFLOW DE SOTO
or PLYMOUTH
FRANKLIN-WRIGHT CO., *Inc.*
De Soto—Plymouth Dealers
1012-14 STATE STREET Phone 2-6210

WALLHIDE
The "Vitalized Oil" Paint
Makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

Fishing Tackle
to please the Fisherman.
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

Erie Boulevard Shoe Repairing
Buy Your RUBBERS Here
T. DI LORENZO
184 ERIE BOULEVARD Phone 4-7168

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Schenectady Agency for

Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery 95c and up to $1.95

The CARL COMPANY

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS

YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!

REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.

MAYTAG and APEX Washing Machines

SALES and SERVICE

H. S. BARNEY CO.

NRA GIFTS — PRIZES Toys — Games BOOKS

UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

Home Dairy Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 SO. SALINA STREET
320 SO. WARREN STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

P. R. QUINLAN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
368 SO. WARREN STREET

FINE CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

Forman Genesee Garage
Storage, Gas and Oil
General Repair and Towing
24-Hour Service
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

The Holzwarth Store
1004 LANCASTER AVENUE

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

TROY

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS for MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

UTICA

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST., ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica

KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.
Style Moderate Price Quality

IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

FALL SHOWING OF Shoes $6 and $6.75
MacRAE & GRAPOTTE "IN THE ARCADE"

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

ARROW SHIRTS
Sold in Watertown Only at Empsall's

Arrow shirts are only one of many world-famous products sold in Watertown exclusively at Empsall's. Come to the Men's Shop to see Mitoga, Arrow's new form-fitting shirt, priced at only $2

NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

A SPECIAL PURCHASE and PROMOTION of FANCY LINENS
Thursday - Friday - Saturday
Buy During These Three Days and Save
Smith and Percy, Inc.

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 6832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
129 MAIN ST. WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

MEYER GORDON, Inc.
WILL PAY THE FULL MARKET VALUE FOR
OLD GOLD
License No. T.G.L.-12
Over 30 Years at
125 MAIN STREET

THE BEST VALUES ARE ALWAYS OBTAINED FROM AN EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION
We are equipped to promptly take care of anything electrical
WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
82 Martine Ave. Tel. White Plains 3100

TEFFT TYPEWRITER CO.
Sales—Repairs—Rentals
172 Martine Ave.
Tel. W. P. 390
Expert mimeographing, multigraphing and typing service.

Comfort Guaranteed by Expert Fitting
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
213 MAIN STREET

THE LITTLE HOUSE
72 Grand Street Tel. White Plains 6077
LUNCHEONS 35c to 60c
DINNERS 75c to $1.00
Not Open on Sunday
Madeline Norton Lunt

CORINNE
The MILLINER
Specializing in Matching Your New Fall Ensemble
97 MAMARONECK AVENUE
TEL. W. P. 1661

See Our Selections of CLOTHES before going back to SCHOOL
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP

SHOES for SCHOOL
Scientifically Designed Correc-Wauk Shoes for Boys and Girls
ROBERT ROTH (in Balkins)
144 Mamaroneck Avenue

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV.
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Hats to complete your ensemble $1.95 None Higher
JEANNE ARTHUR
OUTSTANDING DRESSES not expensive
POST ROAD at COURT STREET

Walk-Over Shoe Store
1934 CABANA TIE
Black and Brown Suede and Patent
184 MAIN STREET

Laundering by hand: there's nothing finer
WHITE PLAINS 5100
POST HAND LAUNDRY
149 E. Post Rd., near Mamaroneck Ave.

YONKERS

CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
A store in your neighborhood.
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2575
The BEST in MEATS
Private and Institutional Trade

NELLY DON FALL DRESSES
$5.95 to $16.95
Exclusive in Yonkers with
E. H. TIMM
23 NORTH BROADWAY

HUDSON FUEL CO.
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAM 4900

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

STRIKE MEDIATION BOARD
VIOLENCE
DING DONG BELL THE COUNTRY'S IN THE WELL, LITTLE JOHNNY STOUT, TRYIN' TO PULL IT OUT THE WRONG WAY— OH MY! OH ME! THE POOR COUNTRY !!!
DEPRESSION
NEW DEAL

Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer. The First One to Deal With

Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal. Well Herbert! Who Put It In?

Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle. Dictator of the Future

Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Fall Season Opens!

With the Inventors

Concrete Vibrator

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS vibrator, to be used in the settling of fresh concrete, has recently earned U. S. Patent No. 1970140 for W. P. Day, of Cleveland. During the war, when hulls of great ships were made of concrete, it was discovered that vibration of the wet mass resulted in a firmer cement, and this is the idea that has been followed here.

In Lighter Vein

A Dark Secret

A colored pastor announced to his congregation the following subject: "Brethern and sisters: I'se gwine to preach a powerful sermon dis mornin': I'se gwine to define de undefinable, I'se gwine to explain de unexplainable, and I'se gwine to unscrew de unscrutable." — *Liverpool Echo.*

Up for Months

First Aviator: "No one has a chance to beat Bill in this endurance flight."

Second Aviator: "Why?"

First Aviator: "His wife told him she was planning to start cleaning house as soon as he came down."

Long Preliminary

Mistress: "I've asked Mr. and Mrs. Smith to dinner at seven, Mary; but I think we'll give them a quarter of an hour's grace."

Mary: "Well, ma'am, I'm religious myself, but I think that's rather overdoin' it!"—*Tit-Bits.*

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of Many Peoples

Lightly come, lightly go.—*Dutch.*

He who neglects the little loses the greater.—*Latin.*

Better lose the wool than the sheep.—*French.*

Little losses often prove great gains.—*Latin.*

Who knows to lie, knows neither to love nor respect his parents.—*Chinese.*

A man conducts himself abroad as he has been taught at home.—*Danish.*

Every man judges of others by himself.—*Latin.*

Men must sail while the wind serveth.—*Dutch.*

Meddle not with dirt; some of it will stick to you.—*Danish.*

Not too much, not too little; the middle is the best limit.—*German.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Washing Pillows

A WOMAN earns a fair amount each year by washing feather pillows, at a price of 35 cents each for large pillows, and 25 cents for small pillows.

She removes the feathers from the ticking, places them in a fine mesh bag, washes them in soap flakes, and dries them in a breeze. The feathers are returned to the cleansed ticking, fluffy and fresh. E. H. H.

Agent for Merchants

IN A small Iowa town, one enterprising young man has built up a very good house-to-house canvassing business. He solicits orders for necessities from the housewives and then secures the products from the local merchants at a discount and delivers them to his customers at the regular store price.

H. W. P.

What They Say

Brotherhood

"America can never prosper or be happy if we continue the practice of that economic cannibalism which regards man as the proper prey of man."—*Rexford G. Tugwell.*

Can't Be Halted

"No amount of political or economic maneuvering can offset or combat successfully the natural results of a great invention or engineering development."—*Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*

As It's Spoken

"Few people in this country speak the English language correctly. Consonants are disappearing from our speech in favor of vowel sounds!"—*Cecil De Mille, motion picture director.*

Today's Limerick

What can there be more benign,
Than sleek, little purring felign,
Contented and quiet,
—If we only would try it!—
Enjoying her existences nign?

Page in Louisville Courier-Journal. A Peep Inside

Quotation for Today

HOW quickly a truly benevolent act is repaid by the consciousness of having done it.—HOSEA BALLOU.

Brevities

Winnipeg Free Press: A group of aldermen spent an afternoon this week "investigating objectionable odors." Public life is after all no bed of roses.

Daily Oklahoman: The more successful he is, the more his friends back in the old home town wonder how he gets by.

Punch: According to a New York newspaper, hailstones as big as apples fell at Midland, Texas, the other day. Other papers please exaggerate.

Columbus Enquirer: Heavy water at $4 a drop is cheap and light compared to the kind put in stocks during the boom.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ben-hadad III

THE ruler of Damascus, known as Ben-hadad III, should be carefully distinguished from two kings who bore the same name and reigned in Damascus at an earlier date—namely Ben-hadad I, an ally of Asa, King of Judah (I Kings 15:18), and Ben-hadad II who was defeated by Ahab, King of Israel (I Kings 20:20).

Ben-hadad III was the son of Hazael, and his successor on the Syrian throne; but he seems to have lacked the vigorous generalship of his father, for, in accord with the prophecy of Elisha (II Kings 13:17), his armies were repulsed by Joash at the battle of Aphek on the plain of Esdraelon. Thereafter the Israelite monarch followed up his advantage over Ben-hadad, for, as the historian succinctly expresses it, "three times did Joash beat him, and recovered the cities of Israel" (v. 25).

It may be noted that the prophet Amos refers to the reverses sustained by Ben-hadad III (Amos 1:4).

Daily Anecdote

Music Hath Power

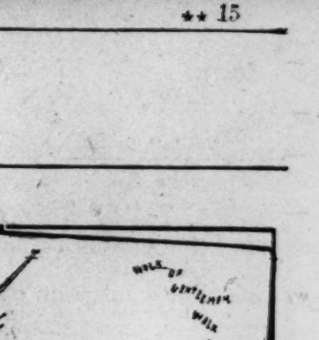
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FILIPPO PALMA, celebrated singer of his time, had a failing that was not uncommon to genius: He was utterly unable to regulate his financial affairs. As a result he was constantly sought by creditors, and spent much of his time in planning to avoid them.

One of his largest creditors, having neared the end of his patience, ordered Palma's arrest. He finally succeeded in reaching Palma and, after roundly abusing him, informed him of the action he had taken. Palma's only reply was to seat himself at the harpsichord and sing several songs.

Gradually the attitude of the creditor changed and he sat enchanted as Palma finished his strange concert. So greatly was he moved by the music that he forgave Palma his indebtedness, and gave him ten guineas with which to satisfy some of his more insistent creditors.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Undated Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

A WOMAN here with a good income seldom gives presents at the holiday season. A friend once asked her why she had happened to give up seasonal giving.

"Very often," replied the woman, "when I am shopping or traveling, I see something which I know one of my friends is in need of, or something which would give that friend real pleasure. I buy the gift when I see it and do not wait until a future holiday season to give it."

Several children who have been numbered among this woman's friends remember with joy the unexpected bundles which have been received from this friend at various times—perhaps it was a well-chosen book, an interesting game, or a colorful accessory. But whatever the gift, it was always well chosen and showed true thoughtfulness on the part of the donor.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

NATIVE ORCHESTRA IN CUBA. The sun was too directly overhead when this picture was made, resulting in intense harsh light. If the end figures were turned slightly toward the central figure the unity of the picture would be improved; each figure would then seem to be an essential part of the group.

In the southland and tropics the light is so intense that harsh shadows result unless the rule "Expose for shadows" is followed. In the case of this picture, more exposure would soften the highlights and render detail in the shadows.

Pictures of this type are always excellent records for they show native fashions and habits as well as instruments.

Hold That Pose. The light by which this picture was made was intens. and should have been diffused by means of silk or tissue paper so that the flesh tones would not appear a clear white. The fact that the children seem unconscious of the camera is pleasing and centers all of one's interest in the act itself.

If the background could be made simpler by the elimination of some of the objects, such as lamps and the couch, there would be fewer detracting influences and the result would be much stronger. By closing the draperies so that the black section did not appear, the eye would more strongly focus on the children and what they are doing. If the light could be used at an angle less harshness would result.

Juvenile Selections From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Laura Haddock, Boston — NATIVE ORCHESTRA IN CUBA

H. A. Roth, Milwaukee — HOLD THAT POSE; LOOK FOR THE BIRDIE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*When Politeness Wasn't Appreciated*

By CARMACK

I stopped at the Boss's school at recess time today and tried to join in a game that I saw some children playing.—
But someone was all the time dropping the handkerchief.—
And I was kept busy picking it up and taking it to them.—
But imagine my surprise when I was told that it was part of the game and that I was not to pick it up.—Oh, Boy! did I feel like two cents!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Reorganization of Europe

THE exhibition of diplomatic legerdemain opening this week for its annual run at the International Theater in Geneva would be more entertaining were it not so tragic. The deft efforts of the statesmen to lead an amazingly sleek but still bulky and definitely communistic Russian Bear up the back stairs of the League of Nations and insert him into a Council seat without stumbling over any chairs or treading on any sensitive national toes is an amusing spectacle. It beautifully illustrates both the indispensability of the League and its dependence on unstable political alignments amid the shifting sands of nationalistic diplomacy.

For this is the same Russia—well, nearly the same—which was an outcast in Europe when the League was formed and is today, as Mr. Litvinoff has tactfully pointed out, still unrecognized by some members. It is the same Soviet Government which has repeatedly scorned the Genevan hope for international coöperation with a scorn even greater than Washington's. And the France, Italy and Britain that are now all pulling together on the wires which are opening the doors for the Bear's admission are the same countries which only a few months ago could agree on nothing.

Coupled with the pact—reported made, supposed to be made, or hoped to be made - between France and Italy and the plans for an Eastern Locarno, this tethering of the Bolshevik Bear to the European peace machine shows what wonders diplomatic sleight of hand can accomplish when the urge is sufficient. The urge, unhappily, appears to be more of fear than of any consecrated desire for peace.

In the case of Russia it is fear of Japan and a desire to make sure no enemy in Europe will seize the opportunity for an attack in the rear when the Soviet might be busy in Siberia. For Italy the urge comes from fear of the anschluss throwing the shadow of a greater Germany across the Brenner Pass and into the Italian Tyrol. For France and England it comes, as it does for half a dozen of Germany's smaller neighbors, from the rise of militant Hitlerism.

In fact, fear of German nationalism lies behind changes in Europe which combined amount almost to a reconstitution of its political structure. There have been two major changes. The first was from hope, or at least hopeful talk, of a cooperative system heading up in the League to a modified balance of power, with a rough division as between the nations who wished the peace treaties revised and those who stood for the status quo.

The second change, which has followed the triumph of National Socialism in Germany, is the overbalancing of the "balance of power" and the formation of a ring around the Reich which is as complete as that of war times. Italy, which had been tentatively encouraging Berlin's revisionist hopes, has, since National Socialist capture of Austria became a possibility, swung clear over and now may even patch up her differences with France. Moscow has already reached an understanding with Paris which apparently amounts to an alliance. And Britain, alienated by Hitler methods and alarmed by German rearmament in the air, has come closer to France than she has been since the war.

That this new organization of Europe has brought a greater sense of security to most countries cannot be doubted. But there is doubt as to how long it will hold. And there must be doubt as to how much strength it gives to the real purposes of the League. Indeed, in one sense, the accession of Russia will mark plainly an abandonment, temporarily at least, of the League method and a frank return to the method of military alliances.

Moreover, it should be clearly recognized that while this revival of war-time groupings, this maintenance of peace by a concert of powers, may be reassuring for the time being, it makes no pretense of eradicating the animosities which must be healed before there is genuine peace.

Puerto Rico Drops English

PUERTO RICAN schools opening this week will drop the English language except as a special study. Thirty-five years' effort to make Puerto Rico an English-speaking country is to be abandoned, at least temporarily.

Island authorities believe that education can be liberalized through the use of the Spanish tongue in classroom work. They have decided that pupils in the elementary grades have been hampered by a language seldom heard by many outside the schools. They have concluded that English as a special subject and taught by carefully selected teachers will bring about an appreciation of the United States resulting in closer relationship.

American citizens need look for no anti-American feeling in Puerto Rico's action. Four hundred years of Spanish culture and descent have laid a foundation which the English language should not be asked to displace overnight. The fact that English has served as a useful medium in commerce is not a conclusive argument that Spanish should be discarded on an island forcibly taken over as an insular possession following the war of 1898.

The support of the Commissioner of Education and the dean of the College of Education, both American university men, is reported behind the change. The use of Spanish in the schools may promote education. And freedom to use it may win for the language and the Government of the United States a regard compulsion could never gain.

Dishonors Divided

"THE real foundation of all South American business is graft," the Senate munitions investigating committee was told. And, although the speaker knew whereof he spoke because he had been instrumental in handing out some of the enormous "commissions" in order to sell armaments, he was not justified in using the expression *all* nor in presuming to judge of the business ethics of those with whom he was dealing.

There is much graft in Latin-American public and private business. The Latin Americans themselves are the first to admit that this is true, and many of them have sought to correct these abuses by overthrowing corrupt governments and government officials. Graft of any sort anywhere is indefensible, but one may well ask whether, in this particular case, the gravest fault lay not so much with the Latin-American individuals who accepted bribes to promote the sale of arms as with the munitions makers and the governments who directly and indirectly abetted them.

The Latin Americans who accepted "commissions" enriched themselves; but those who used these means of persuasion not only enriched themselves but endangered the peace of the world as well. In order to procure profits they trampled on their own patriotism, enlisted the aid of naval and military officers, sold secrets, entered into combines with foreign munitions makers, paid their salesmen huge bonuses, and sought by direct and indirect means to foster misunderstandings between peoples.

The Latin-American officials and others who played this sordid game deserve the condemnation of their compatriots, but it is just as unfair to judge the business ethics of *all* Latin Americans by the behavior of these few as it is to judge the business morality of *all* Americans and *all* Britishers by the sales methods of their makers of submarines.

Poets' Wastebaskets

RECENT publication in England of the first draft of some of the most famous lines that Shelley ever wrote has aroused interest in that too much neglected utensil—the poets' wastebasket. It was a pleasing fancy of Sir Thomas Browne's that there may have been more remarkable men forgotten than any that stand recorded, and it has been thought possible that on occasion the wastebasket has been the ultimate repository of lines as fine as any that have found their way into print. Everyone knows that Shelley wrote, "If winter comes, Can Spring be far behind?" But until recent weeks brought the examination of some hitherto neglected Shelleyan private papers it was not realized that these phrases had involved the poet in discarding "When Winter comes Spring lags not far behind," which one critic at least appears to think is as good as the final version.

Most people will probably disagree. There is a challenging and triumphant note in the line that Shelley ultimately kept which makes it a more rousing and inspiring utterance than the one he threw away. More doubt is evoked by an example of Tennyson's. Which is better—

> Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control
> Are the three hinges of the gate of life,

or

> Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
> These three alone do lead to sovereign power?

Tennyson preferred the latter, but there is room for friendly disagreement here. And again, it seems a pity that Milton should invent so magical a phrase as "And airy tongues that lure night wanderers," and then discard it, even if, in doing so, he substituted the very fine, "And airy tongues that syllable men's names."

After all, poets know their own business best, and are not very likely to cast their finest things into oblivion. But wastebaskets deserve looking into, whenever they can be found.

Towns and Taxes

TOWNS suffering from excessive tax rates can take a tip from Temple, N. H., whose citizens turn out once a year to work for the town—and have a community "good time" doing it.

Twenty years ago heavy appropriations for maintenance of streets and improvement of town property were voted down at town meeting. Yet, reasoned the residents, the work had to be done to make community life practical. It was then that the idea of "town day" originated. This year 100 men turned out to give their services, owners of trucks loaned them free of charge and a citizen gave free sand and gravel for roadwork.

While the men repaired the roads, women gathered at the Town Hall and prepared a luncheon. The town band furnished dinner music and everybody had a good time. Work, play and sociability were so combined that citizens look forward to "town day." There are hundreds of communities which would do well to imitate Temple; "town day" is fun—paying heavy taxes isn't.

Naturalist on Shugliak

Book of the Day

WHETHER one cares for wild birds and animals or not, it would be a phlegmatic person, I believe, who would not find George Miksch Sutton's ESKIMO YEAR (New York: Macmillan. $3) an exciting book. Dr. Sutton, who is Curator of Birds at Cornell University, went to Shugliak, called Southampton Island on the maps, a 19,000-square-mile heap of rock at the mouth of Hudson Bay, to spend a year collecting specimens and studying the wild life of the region. He had, if one may judge from his account, one of the most thrilling and happiest years of his life. This is counting in a nose several times frozen, raw food (at times), smells, and perils by land, water and ice, including being dragged on his back by a team of dogs that had broken loose from the sled, and leaping from ice cake to ice cake in a current racing out to sea.

* * *

Dr. Sutton worked hard that year and collected a large number of valuable specimens, but the choicest part of his collection seems to have been the acquaintances he made—with Sam Ford, chief trader at the Hudson's Bay Company Post, and his 19-year-old son Jack, to whom the book is dedicated; the missionaries and the Eskimos. He found that he could learn many things from the natives besides how to speak the language, drive a team of huskies, and adapt himself to the climate. Among other things he could learn, or try to learn, their habit of "not thinking" when work was over and it was time to rest.

Evidently Dr. Sutton is a man with a great zest for matters outside his profession. Otherwise he could not have thrown himself so sympathetically into the life of the people and joined so heartily in their play. These are partly modernized Eskimos, with motorboats, sweater coats, a taste for raisin buns, and expertness at playing "Fi' Hunnun."

* * *

In the brief, quickly moving chapters of this book no one subject is dwelt upon long enough to tire even a casual reader. There is nature lore, and enthusiasm about rare specimens—none of it presented in a technical fashion; there are hazardous journeys over the tundra, but the hazards seem a good joke now that they are past; there is mythology, anthropology and geology, but they are mixed with lively human nature. All the time the book reads as if the author were speaking in rapid, colloquial English, interspersed with descriptions that are the fruit of an artist's eye and a colorful pen. Dr. Sutton can be lyric when he writes about ptarmigan, or pools of emerald ice water, or the dog anthem ascending under the splendor of the aurora, or—of all things—the tiny lemmings that burrow in amazing labyrinths beneath the snow. One lemming became a great pet of his and received the honorable name of Viscount Grey.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Celebrities Off Parade: W. S. Gilbert

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

THE club I love best in London is the old Garrick, of which I became a member in the early 1900's. The Garrick Club has an atmosphere all its own. This is not due to its antiquity, as buildings and institutions go in London, for the club only celebrated its centenary in 1931; but rather to the extraordinary galaxy of original and interesting personalities who have left their memories behind. How could it be otherwise with the shades of Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, John Forster, and Bulwer-Lytton hovering over the historic relics! "Do we, its happy inmates, ever speak of it as 'The Garrick Club'?" Thackeray once demanded. "No; but as 'The G,' 'the little G,' the dearest place in the world."

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

W. S. Gilbert

Formality does not exist at the Garrick. In the thirty years since I was first included as a member I have met there at luncheon or dinner, at suppers after first nights at the theaters, or in that holy of holies, the "members' lounge," Sir James Barrie, Lord Burnham, Sir Arthur Pinero, Sir Herbert Beerbohm-Tree, Sir Sidney Lee, Sir W. S. Gilbert, Captain Marshall, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, Cyril Maude, Arnold Bennett, Sir Gerald Du Maurier, Sir Gilbert Parker, Hugh Walpole, and a host of other celebrities—not only as representatives in art, or music, or drama, or literature, but as fellow members of "the little G." The late William J. Locke and I discussed this phase of the club life one day at his beautiful Villa des Arcades, at Cannes. There is no such *bonhommie*, Locke declared, in any other club in the world, and the enforced absence from the Garrick was his chief regret in living out of England.

* * *

My acquaintance with Gilbert began with the fortunate accident of sitting next to him at the delightfully informal supper given after the first night of Beerbohm-Tree's production of "Henry Esmond." Gilbert was a tall man, who carried himself erect, and looked, with his ruddy complexion and iron-gray moustache, like a typical retired English colonel rather than the witty, whimsical author of the "Bab Ballads" and, in collaboration with Sir Arthur Sullivan, of such immortal comic operas as "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," and "The Mikado." With the traditional Garrick courtesy of an old member to an "overseas" initiate, he constituted himself my host. During later meetings we discovered much in common, and I found his conversation as brilliantly witty as his *libretti*.

At the Garrick, Gilbert was famous for perpetrating subtle pranks upon his fellow members—even within the sacred precincts of the dignified club itself. One cold, January night, I was part of a group sitting around the blazing open fire in the members' lounge. Gilbert left the club early that evening, and after he had retired, Cyril Maude, with whom I had been conversing, asked me if I had heard of the joke Gilbert had recently played upon a fellow Garrickian, whose admiration for Shakespeare amounted to an obsession.

As the story goes, Gilbert met this friend (whose name is internationally known, but whom I shall call Brown to preserve his *incognito*) in the members' lounge after dinner. As Gilbert entered, Brown remarked good-humoredly, "Hello, Gilbert, what have you been doing lately? Wasting your time, as usual?"

"Yes," Gilbert admitted frankly, "reading Shakespeare."

"Oh, well," Brown retorted, refusing to rise to the bait; "it takes a poet to appreciate a poet, and a genius to understand a genius."

"I don't dispute Shakespeare's genius," Gilbert declared with assumed petulance; "but I'll never admit that *everything* he wrote was inspired."

"You don't have to admit anything," Brown retorted calmly. "The fact remains that there is more between the lines of Shakespeare's works than any other author ever wrote."

* * *

Gilbert made an impatient gesture. "Look here," he exclaimed. "Listen to these lines I read last evening, and tell me if you can find a single trace of sense or beauty in them:

> I would as lief leap through a thick-set hedge
> As say "plosh" to a throstle.

"Did you ever hear such arrant nonsense?"

Brown instantly became tense. "At last you expose your ignorance," he declared impatiently. "Those lines are classic—"

Gilbert showed what appeared to be genuine surprise. "Classic?" he repeated. "You really mean that they are—"

"Good heavens, man!" Brown interrupted. "In reading those words can't you see the dew glistening on the grass, the buds bursting into bloom, the birds twittering in the trees—all nature waking up? They form nothing less than an inspired invocation to spring. Don't be a fool!"

Gilbert beamed. "Shakespeare didn't write those lines, Brown," he said, shaking his finger indulgently at his critic and chuckling to himself — "I wrote them."

Gilbert had again proved himself a consummate master of metre. His power of imitation was unique, beyond which he created many metres which were absolutely original. I have never met a man quicker in repartee, or to whose lips more promptly came delicious quips and fantastic paradoxes. Yet anyone who failed to take him seriously did so at his own peril.

(Next Thursday: Cardinal Mercier)

North . . South . . East . . West

There Is a Sane Middle Ground

By Frank L. Perrin

ONE who has, either as an active participant or as an observer from the side lines, watched the course of national and state political battles during the years may be inclined, now more than in the past, to pause long enough to inquire what it is all about. Fundamentally there remain no outstanding differences in the major policies of the two older political parties. Among both Democrats and Republicans there are those who, seeking tenable grounds of agreement, are honestly striving to insure the erection of a sound political structure, reasonably immune to selfish partisan influences, which will safeguard and preserve constitutional precedents. I have little in common with those who, in real or pretended alarm, are looking constantly for indications that those in authority are designing, vicious, or disloyal to their trust. Those who actually seek the destruction of democratic government do not long remain unrecognized or unchallenged.

No effective movement in the direction toward which some seem to fear mass thought is moving can become actually apparent without a clearly defined class cleavage. That, it must be admitted, is lacking. Sporadic indications of this do appear, sometimes in the formation of bloc groups led by discredited but ambitious politicians, and in strikes fomented, for the most part, by radical or avowedly communistic agitators. Right now the tendency seems to be to accord undue importance to these signs of unrest and discontent. Despite them the great mass stands as a bulwark against all such assaults. The willingness of thoughtful men and women to stand shoulder to shoulder, forgetting partisan prejudices and former alliances in supporting a common cause, supplies reassuring evidence that the old order, in all its substantial structural form, will remain.

* * *

How insignificant and inconsequential, in view of this fidelity and genuinely patriotic loyalty to the ideals of American democracy, are the party lines which seem still to divide those who are actually united. In the opinion of many keenly discerning persons, the time is near, even if it has not already come, when these lines will be even more generally shattered than at present. Party leaders, though they swing the whip and shout the old arguments, seem unable to hold the line. The breaking away from old anchorages at the time of the 1932 national election was symptomatic of the conviction felt by American men and women that above and beyond mere party allegiance were considerations of individual and communal welfare.

When it is discovered, in whatever country and by whatever people, that those to whom authority has been delegated are either unable or unwilling to safeguard and protect common rights, then sweeping changes will be demanded and realized. No grave danger need be apprehended while this right of action remains. Not until that right is destroyed, either by connivance or the arbitrary usurpation of authority by individuals or by a dominating class, is there any probability that any party or any person can remain long in power if ulterior purposes are made apparent.

It is interesting, in the light supplied by recent state primaries and elections, to mark the trends in the direction of a more complete freedom from party domination. In England, and perhaps elsewhere, this trend would be taken as a movement toward a coalition government. It indicates a swing somewhat to the right from the extreme position, liberal rather than radical, portended generally in the elections of 1932. Perhaps it will again be more nearly true than trite to say, "As goes Maine in September, so goes the country in November."

* * *

I see no menacing perils in this direction. There remain virile and ever available that strength of conscience and courageousness of purpose which have guided the American, as well as the British, ship of state on an even keel through sometimes troubled seas, for many generations. In this steadfastness and honesty we may all have faith.

In the realization of saner and sounder accomplishment, and in bringing into our experiences fuller, freer, and more nearly equal opportunity, we must, if we are actuated by a true sense of brotherhood, make easily possible the expression of this in coöperation even among rivals, whether near or remote neighbors.

Notes From Peiping

SCARCELY any part of the Forbidden City now remains forbidden. In the Chung Hai, one of the three artificial lakes dug out by the Tartar emperors during the twelfth century and later enlarged by the Mings, Chinese boys and girls disport themselves in a municipal swimming pool. Another part of the palace grounds is equipped with tennis courts, a roller skating rink, a wee golf course and a children's playground. Recently the general public has been given access to the Wan Shan Tien, or Temple of Ten Thousand Mercies, on the east shore of the Chung Hai. A favorite haunt of many of the emperors, the Wan Shan Tien fell into ruin after the revolution of 1911 and its tree-shaded courtyards were overgrown with weeds. Now the municipal authorities have cleaned it up, converting the temple and its spacious grounds into one of the pleasantest resorts in the city.

* * *

Ancient Porcelains Uncovered

INTERESTING finds were made during excavations for the building of "Johnson Hall," a new recreation center for the American legation guard here which has been named after the American Minister to China, Nelson Trusler Johnson. The discoveries were chiefly fragments of porcelain, some dating back as far as the Liao dynasty (A. D. 915 to 1125). Coins belonging to the Sung and Ming dynasties were also dug up in a fine state of preservation. A mysterious object which has not yet been placed was a small clay figure representing a human form with the head of a horse, believed to be one of the signs of the zodiac. The porcelain fragments were all pieces of domestic ware and evidently were thrown out when broken during household use centuries ago by dwellers under successive dynasties. With the assistance of ceramic experts the finds are being arranged as an exhibition showing the development of Chinese porcelain through the centuries. It is hoped in this way to stimulate among the marines an interest in the art of the country in which they are stationed.

The Wide Horizon

Mexico Beckons the Tourist

By Courtland Holdom

ENSENADA, BAJA CALIFORNIA

THE mainland Mexicans had a name for them. They called the people of Baja California by a word which signified, "Tail-Enders." A glance at the Mexican map, with the slim Lower California peninsula hanging down the west coast, shows clearly where they got the idea. But that was before Gen. Abelardo L. Rodriguez mounted directly from governorship of the territory's northern district to the chair of Chief Executive in Mexico City. Since then, the Baja Californians like to think, the tail has rather tended to wag the national Chihuahua.

President Rodriguez, one must admit, was originally a Sonora man. But Baja California has strong claims upon him. Is not that his grand mansion standing just a little north of Ensenada, where one has to turn out of the highway and go all around three sides of the extensive grounds to get past? And is it not the Presa Rodriguez which will soon dam the Tijuana River: a great public work started by the former territorial Governor? Is not the great highway itself, which he started, rapidly taking form? And was it not he, unforgetful of the territory despite his national tasks, who recently created free trading zones about Tijuana and Ensenada?

At all events, such thoughts enhance the dreams of greatness which Baja California has long cherished.

And well may she be pardoned for dreaming such dreams, for the territory stretches some 900 miles southward from the California border, embracing mild temperate zones as pleasing as anything in the vacation land to her north, and in addition blazing deserts, timbered and snow-capped mountains, and rich tropics.

* * *

Take only Ensenada, for example. Lazing under the kindliest of suns beside beautiful Todos Santos Bay, its 3000 friendly inhabitants await the American tourist. They have built him a fine hotel, but just now it is closed, because the water-front strike in American ports interrupted sailing schedules. The average American who visits here comes by boat, for until the highway is completed, the road is too rough for his pampered car. So just now the waves lap idly on Ensenada's most perfect of beaches, where the slope is so gentle and the sand so firm that, at low tide, the residents amuse themselves by running their automobiles safely at full speed along its seven miles.

Americans will really "discover" Ensenada when the road is completed next July, and the little city may gain greatly in prosperity. But its friends hope it will not lose its present charm. As the road pushes on southward, the tourist will also "discover" Santa Rosalia, and finally even the onyx quarries of La Paz itself—but that is much more in the future.

Englishmen discovered Ensenada years ago. Señor David Zárate, many times Mayor of Ensenada and now president of its Chamber of Commerce, recalled how they hoped to develop the environs. "I was looking at their plans again just the other day," he told me. "They had provided, on paper, for a city more extensive than New York!"

* * *

While such outside efforts were doomed to failure, Mexico's present modest plans for her territory seem on firmer ground. She is frankly bidding for the American tourist. Her paved highway starts at the border gate to the United States, and is completed some twenty-six miles southward. When it reaches here Ensenada intends to capitalize on its free trading possibilities. A bargain mart is contemplated, selling duty-free goods from all countries, which Americans will be urged to take home in nondutiable amounts of not more than $100 valuation per person. Even goods of American manufacture, upon which an internal tax is levied, will be sold here under the home price.

To a limited degree this plan is already implemented in Tijuana. Gasoline sans state and federal taxes is sold immediately south of the line. French perfumes and such internally taxed items as tobaccos and liquors are sold to visitors. But even though the border town is slow to learn that gambling, racing and drinking are not the novelties they once were to Californians, the passing of prohibition dates the definite passing of the old order along the border. Mexicali has learned this, and the town which once absorbed Imperial Valley pay rolls so rapidly that the frontier gates had to be closed nightly has turned most of its attention contentedly to its important industrial and trading enterprises.

Since Baja California looks to America for aid in her development, she is wise in offering so warm and genuine a hospitality on the part of citizen and public official alike. While a visit here can hardly be considered a substitute for one to the Mexican mainland, the easy availability of this territory should introduce many Americans to the charms of Mexico, and stimulate mutual good will.

Mirror of Opinion

And He Never Had Another

KYRLE BELLEW, matinée idol of his era, suffered from rose colds. The sight of a single rose sent him into a coughing, sneezing and watery-eyed fit. On tour in San Francisco, he went to a dinner party. A huge bowl of roses centering the table touched him off. His hostess insisted he be brave, walk up and smell them. So, goaded, he approached choking and gasping in an almost apoplectic frenzy. At last he bent over and sniffed. They were artificial. And he never had a rose cold again.—*Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.*